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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

The Trial—Arraignment of Murrell—Testimony of Stewart—Sensation of the Audience—Second Day—Unexpected Heading off of the Defence—Summing Up—The Verdict.

For fourteen days Murrell remained in the personal custody of Mr. Deberry, the Sheriff, at his office, but at the end of that time, he was removed to the county jail, which in the meanwhile had been put in a state of complete repair.

"During the time that the prisoner was in my custody," says Mr. Deberry, in a letter under date of September, 1835, "he excited great curiosity, and many persons visited him, as well strangers, as the citizens of our county. On these occasions, the subject of his route with Stewart [was one of the most common topics of conversation, and though he was frequently morose and taciturn, he would now and then talk freely on the subject. When thus disposed, he would candidly admit, in accordance with his statement on arrest, that Stewart was a perfect stranger to him until he met him at the bridge of Estanaula, and that he then only knew him by the name of Hues. This refutes the idea that Stewart could have been an associate marauder, who had betrayed his confederate or chief through motives of envy or revenge, as has been charged against him."

After Murrell had been transferred to the jail, he appeared to have lost a great portion of that elasticity of mind which had previously sustained him: a circumstance that may have been attributable in part to an extra strictness of confinement, and also to a denial of all communication even with his wife, except through his counsel.

At the opening of the July term of the Circuit Court of Madison County, the Grand Jury, under the direction of Alexander S. Bradford, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of the District, and on the evidence of Virgil A. Stewart, brought in a bill of indictment against John A. Murrell, for the crime of "negro stealing," and in a few days afterward the case was called on for trial.

The Court house on the day of trial was crowded to overflowing with deeply anxious spectators; all thronging to hear the mysterious crimes that were to be unravelled, and all eager to see that daring marauder and no less daring witness who had occupied so large an attention in the public mind. Among the audience could be detected here and there several strange looking faces which appeared to be marked with a concern that was not entirely made up of curiosity. When Murrell was brought into Court, all eyes were fixed upon him. He was dressed with scrupulous neatness, his step was firm and confident, and he wore upon his face a complacent smile, which a stranger to his character might have easily mistaken for a mark of innocence. Having made his way across the Court Room in the midst of the officers, he sat down in front of the bench beside his counsel. Of these, he had four, but the most distinguished of them all, and the one on whose charmed eloquence the marauder most relied, was Milton Brown, Esq., the present representative in Congress from Tennessee, who rendered his name so famous two years ago by the presentation of the memorable resolution which annexed Texas to the United States. This gentleman was to be

the advocate of the case, and to him was assigned the responsible duty of making the concluding argument in behalf of the prisoner.

Stewart sat close by the prosecuting officers. His appearance was a marked contrast with that of Murrell. His countenance was pale and anxious, and it seemed, as if, to him, the approaching ordeal threatened consequences much more serious than to the accused. The contrast marked the difference between Innocence and Guilt. To the robber the danger was but the common alternative which every rogue embraces when he sells himself to crime. He could therefore resign himself to chance and its results, with a professional philosophy. To Stewart the crisis was charged with a thousand unknown consequences. His good name was at stake. He was surrounded by desperate and subtle enemies, and he was responsible for the completion of a task, the results of which were to affect his whole future life. Good reason had he then to seem concerned.

The hour having arrived for the commencement of proceedings, Murrell was arraigned and the Clerk proceeded, in the usual form to propound the question of "guilty," or "not guilty."

"Not guilty," said the prisoner, looking firmly at the Clerk, and then composedly sitting down.

The prosecuting Attorney, after opening the case to the jury at considerable length, called Parson Henning to testify as to the loss of his negroes, on the night of the 16th of January, which evidence being given in, he next called Mr. Stewart to the stand.

Mr. Stewart commenced his evidence by beginning a relation of his adventure from the time of his meeting with the accused at the bridge of Estanaula, Ala.; regularly and methodically developing all the circumstances and occurrences which grew out of that meeting and giving the conversations along the road, and frequently the very language of the prisoner, as we have detailed it in the previous chapters of this history. Proceeding step by step through all the incidents of the excursion, he included all those feats of villany so vividly narrated by the prisoner as the exploits of the elder brother, and then described to the jury in exact terms, the manner in which the prisoner had finally

made himself known to him, as being that elder brother himself.

The relation of this testimony excited the utmost sensation in the Court room, and at times the horror was so audible, that the knuckles of the clerk were obliged to be put in requisition, to restore order. The occasional interruptions of the counsel, and the pauses required by them to take the testimony accurately down, occasioned considerable delay, and though Stewart had ascended the stand at the commencement of the afternoon, he continued until dark without half finishing his story. The Court then adjourned till the following morning. The robber was conveyed back to his cell, Stewart retired home in the midst of a circle of friends, and the audience dispersed—each fortunate member to retail to wondering ears, the dark developments which he had heard that day.

On the following morning Stewart resumed his place before the Court and continued his evidence. He took up his narrative where he left it off the day before, conducted the jury into the haunts of the Arkansas, and related the particulars of the return. It was during this latter portion of the testimony that he undesignedly sprung a mine upon the defence which disconcerted all their plans, and so unbinged their arrangements that their case became hopeless from that moment.

It will be recollected that while in company with Murrell, Stewart had carefully made memorandums of every piece of information of note, and had been particularly careful to jot down the names and localities of those whom the marauder had signalized as his associates. By carefully transferring these to a list, as opportunity offered, he had obtained the names and residences of the most influential of the clan. Now, it so happened that Murrell unconscious of this fact, had in arranging his scheme of defence, selected several of these very men to bear important testimony in his favor, and also to contradict the most essential points advanced by Stewart. An exposure of their characters in advance, therefore, as a mere portion of the narrative, and without reference to their introduction in the case, told with tremendous effect upon the prisoner and his counsel, and as Stewart read their names in connection with the story, the latter looked at their client

as if reproaching him with having misled them by disingenuousness in relation to the real position of his witnesses. Murrell, however, had no answer to make for he was more surprised than his counsel.

The circumstance made no marked impression upon any one else, and even Stewart (who was ignorant of the plan which he had broken) did not suspect the simultaneous withdrawal of several persons from the audience, as the effect of the disclosure.

The direct testimony of Stewart, embracing most of the disclosures related in the preceding narrative, occupied nearly the whole day, and it was not till late in the afternoon that the prosecuting attorney delivered him over into the hands of the opposing counsel for examination. This was most rigidly and searchingly administered, but it was most admirably sustained.

Relying entirely upon the integrity of his story and being perfectly self-possessed, the skilful efforts of the counsel to confuse him, and to entangle him in contradictions, were of no avail, and his statement stood unharmed in any part. He finally descended from the stand, after having given perfect satisfaction to all in the Court room except the prisoner and his friends.

On the following morning an attempt was made to impeach the evidence of Mr. Stewart, but owing to the non-appearance of nearly all the witnesses whom counsel called for that purpose, it resulted in a signal failure; the character of Stewart being triumphantly sustained by the first people of the county. The last chance left was the destruction of his evidence by proving him interested in the conviction of the prisoner. But in this, as in other points, the defence had lost its staunchest reliance in the strange disappearance of the witnesses for the accused. A man named Reuben McVey was obtained however, who was induced to come into Court and swear that Stewart had confided to him the fact that Parson Henning had hired him to detect Murrell, and was to pay him handsomely if that person was convicted. The fellow's statement was however so full of contradictions and evident absurdities, that it fell upon the jury with no force, and, as several of them stated afterward, it was discredited altogether.



MORNING SCENE AT THE POLICE OFFICE, IN THE TOMBS.

The testimony having been all given, Brown rose to turn to the jury, to commence summing up the case. He was pre-eminently capable of hard task, as he has very conclusively shown by the Texas resolution. He commenced his address by stating that the whole evidence against the accused consisted in the testimony of a single witness, and that witness of more than doubtful reputation, and of interested motives. He then proceeded to take up Stewart's testimony point by point, and insisted that from the whole character of the brief relationship which stood admitted as existing between him and the prisoner, there doubtless had been a previous intimate connection between them, and that, therefore, he Murrell as bad as he might, Stewart must of necessity be worse; for he had added to his original crimes the despicable guilt of treachery. But even if this were not the case, he still had acted towards Murrell with a falseness and deception, inconsistent with the character of an honorable man. He had of his own motion, represented himself as a horse hunter, and as a graceless villain; and it was reasonable to believe, that a man who would so cheerfully connect a falsehood, and so naturally practice a deception, would, in the next step, not hesitate to swear to the integrity of both. That the great cause of Justice rejected and disdained the aid of subterfuge and treachery, and that the man who could contemplate making falsehood a recognised agent of truth, deserved the execration, rather than the respect and consideration of his fellow men.

The learned counsel having continued in this strain for two hours, sat down and resigned the case into the hands of the Judge.

The charge of the court was brief. The complaint was stated, the testimony briefly rehearsed, and the jury were told that if they concluded to credit Mr. Stewart's testimony, they must find against the prisoner. Retiring under this charge, the jury soon came to a conclusion, and on signifying to the court that they had agreed, declared their verdict to be against the prisoner, whom they found *Guilty of Negro Stealing*.

The Court then called upon the prisoner to receive his sentence, and after a few appropriate remarks upon his heinous course of life, gave him the extreme penalty of the law, by consigning him to the State Penitentiary at hard labour for the period of ten years.

"Thus," says a report of the case published at the time, "ended the trial and conviction of the great 'Western Land Pirate,' who had reduced murder and robbery to a system, and who had steeled his heart against the whole human family."

When the verdict was rendered, the audience evinced their satisfaction at the result by an applause which could not be repressed, and an indignant crowd thronged around the convicted felon as he was conveyed by to his prison, and assailed him with insults and reproaches.

Stewart on the other hand received the warm congratulations of the principal persons in attendance at the court, and returned to his temporary dwelling place, surrounded with a mob of friends.

The struggle had ended in his favor; but tho' the winner of a moral triumph, he had by no means gained a victory over personal danger.

(To be Continued.)

A LONG MOOTED POINT SETTLED.—It is a common opinion that if a condemned criminal is not executed at the time designated in his sentence, the omission is equivalent to a pardon, and that he must be discharged. The case came up in Canada, recently, before the resident Judge of the district of Trois Rivières. One Roberts was sentenced to be hanged, on the 20th of November; for certain reasons pertaining to the nature of his crime, he was not hanged; and subsequently a motion was made by his counsel, on *habeas corpus*, for his release from prison as a man virtually pardoned. The resident Judge decided against the motion on the following grounds:

"The penalty of death pronounced against a convict is like a pecuniary condemnation pronounced against a defendant; the debtor must pay the judgment, unless the creditor acquit him. In this case the sovereign is the creditor for the crime which he has committed. He who has been condemned to death cannot be relieved except by the sovereign authority, and in the manner required by law. Thus so long as the sentence of death is not abrogated by a pardon in due form, the condemned prisoner may always be executed, and no one has the right to save him but the sovereign or his representative."

Roberts is to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life, unless the sovereign either pardons him or calls for his execution.

SEDUCTION IN INDIANA.—A law making seduction a penitentiary offence, in cases where the victim is under 21 years of age, was enacted by the last Legislature of the State of Indiana, but to constitute the offence, it is necessary that a promise of marriage must have been made, and this promise to be proved by other evidence than that of the woman. Seductions, then in the Hoosier State, without a promise of marriage, are no seductions at all.

ROBBERY IN CANADA.—Mr. Samuel Ludlow, resident of Jefferson County, New York, was robbed of a thousand dollars on the 11th inst., in Canada, between By-town and Montreal. The Montreal Gazette gives the following account:

He left By-town on his way to Montreal, on the 8th, with the intention of walking the whole distance, and, about half-past 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 11th, when on the ice three miles above Longueuil, C. W., he was overtaken by three men in a common box sleigh, drawn by a fine black horse, who invited him to ride on with them.

He accepted the offer, and, putting his carpet-bag and great-coat into the sleigh, got in himself. One of the men in the sleigh was a French Canadian, the others, Mr. Ludlow thinks, were old country men. When he had been a few minutes in the sleigh, the driver seized him by the collar, presenting a pistol to his breast, demanded his money. Ludlow pleaded that he was a poor man with a large family, and begged him to let him go.

One of the others then laid hold of him, and, drawing a dagger, threatened to plunge into his heart if he did not give up his money without any more palavering. Ludlow then delivered up his pocket-book, containing one thousand dollars in Montreal and Kingston Bank bills, and twenty dollars in Jefferson Bank notes, and his silver watch. They then drove off at a rapid pace, in the direction of Longueuil, and he saw no more of them. He is sure he can recognise one of the robbers.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last, says the New Brunswick Times, a man was found in a state of insensibility, a mile and a half from this city, on the road leading from the Old Bridge road to Mr. Thomas Roberts. On examination it was discovered that it was a young man by the name of Whitaker, who has taught school in the brick school house, near where he was found. His skull was broken in two places, and also his jaw bone. A watch which he usually carried is gone, and his pockets were empty, tho' it is not known whether he had any money with him or not. He yet remains insensible, and we learn that there is but little hope of his recovery. A man was arrested on Monday, on suspicion of the robbery, but nothing was elicited on his examination to warrant his commitment.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—A villain by the name of Martin Shays, attempted a rape upon a young lady in this town on Wednesday last, but entirely without success. The lady was in bed, but fought like a tigress in defence of her private rights. The battle was hard fought, and so much to the disadvantage of the miscreant, that he made a precipitate retreat through the window, carrying away window sash and all. He was traced by the blood, which flowed profusely from the wounds received in the battle and in a retreat through the window. He was tried on Thursday, before W. G. Barrows, Esq., and bound over in the sum of \$750, in default of which he was committed to await his trial. The heroine came off with decided honor, or rather without any loss of it.—*Pejabat Journal*.

SENTENCE OF THE BALTIMORE GAMBLERS.—George Campbell, George James, Wm. James, and Robert Perry, the Baltimore gamblers heretofore convicted of winning \$10,000, from Isaac H. Jones, by means of expert gambling, were brought up before the City Court, on Saturday morning, for sentence, which was, that they be confined in the county jail for two years, pay a fine of \$1,000 each, at the end of their imprisonment, give \$1000 each security to keep the peace for a year. Campbell and one of the James's, are men of property, and the State's Attorney will issue writs of execution against them, on the expiration of their imprisonment, for the recovery of Jones's money. The severity of the sentence may be accounted for from the fact that they peremptorily refused to make any restitution.

AN UNJUST REBUKE.—"Here you are again," said a magistrate to an old offender. "Certainly I am, but it is not my fault. One of your officers dragged me here against my will."

Foreign Items.

FIENDISH ATROCITIES.—We extract the following from the *Tipperary Constitution*:

About the hour of 12 o'clock, on Sunday night last, five men—rather, monsters in human form—went to the house of Michael Mullally, at Jamestown, and demanded admittance in the name of the police. Before the door could be opened it was violently forced in, and four ruffians entered, two of whom wore masks, and the other two had their faces colored. One of them was armed with a pistol, and the fifth person, who was stationed at the door, was armed with a pitchfork. There were in the house at the time, James Mullally, 80 years of age, and his nephew, Michael, a cripple, aged 60 years, and two women named Mary and Ally Mullally. The brigands having lit four candles, which they brought with them, then demanded what money was in the house, and were informed that it was all they had. One of them produced a book, and swore the entire family as to the truth of what they said; and he then deliberately swore on the same book that they would leave the entire family corpses before they left. They then beat them. The grey locks of the venerable old man, or the helpless state of the unfortunate cripple, were no shield from the brutal attack of these sanguinary scoundrels. They next proceeded to the bed, and having dragged Ally Mullally therefrom, they also dreadfully beat and kicked her, and having procured a rope, they tied it round her neck, fastened it to a beam, placed her on top of a box, in the most cruel manner, and when they had got all ready, they removed the box, and left her body suspended from the beam. Before life became extinct these monsters cut down the body of the

wretched woman, dragged it to the fireplace, and placed her on her side across the hearth, so that she was nearly extinguished. She was severely burned after being almost strangled. They then went to the bedroom, and were dragging the other woman out, when water was thrown on the fire; she was then thrown on the kitchen floor to all appearance lifeless, when one of those monsters got a burning coal and placed it on different part of her arms, and then beat and kicked her about the head and shoulders most unmercifully. All this was done with a view of extorting a confession where they had the money. The party remained in the house for three or four hours, and, when going away, one of them lit straw and held it to the thatch for the purpose of setting fire to the house. All the property those inhuman ruffians were able to take away with them was 1s. 2d., a pitchfork, pipe, razor, and two blackthorn sticks. They took the direction of the county of Kilkenny.

DETECTION OF FELONY BY A BLOODHOUND.—Late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, some persons entered a field belonging to Mr. Foster of Thurlston, Derbyshire, and slaughtered a sheep, and carried part of it away. As soon as the circumstance became known to Mr. Briggs, one of the principal farmers of that place, he immediately set out for the field, taking with him his bloodhound, determined, if possible, to find out the "whereabouts" of the depredators, and bring them to justice. No sooner had the dog been placed upon the scent, than he set off at full speed in the direction of Shardlow. After a few turnings the dog entered that village, and ran to the house of a suspicious character of that place, of the name of John Johnson. On entering the abode of this worthy, they soon became acquainted with the fact, that part of a shoulder of mutton was roasting for dinner, and other joints were found in the house. In the confusion that immediately took place, Johnson, the younger, made his exit through the back door, and the daughter made the best of her way to a neighboring house. The circumstance of Johnson running away only brought out the capabilities of the dog, for no sooner was he put on the scent, than he presented a view of the fugitive, making off for Wilne. It was but a short race; for the man was soon overtaken, and placed in custody.

INEXORABLE CONSCIENCE.—CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—The attention of the magistrates at Port Phillip, Australia, was arrested by the appearance of an aged man, bending under infirmities, who tottered into the court, and volunteered a confession, instancing the powerful effects of an accusing conscience. The culprit said he was induced to tender the present disclosure from agony of mind. Their worship at first treated him as a lunatic, but were soon convinced of the truth of his narrative from its consistency and clearness. It appeared that the criminal's name was Thomas Porton, his age 64, and he was sentenced to seven years' transportation in the year 1818, to Van Dieman's Land, where he became free and resided some years, though latterly he had been living in the bush in this country. In his confession he stated that about thirty years ago he deserted from the Berkshire Militia, commanded by Col. Ravenshaw, and met with a woman named Elizabeth Howell, at Dorchester, Oxon, who was cognizant of the fact of his desertion. Suspecting that she intended to betray him, he, in order to frustrate her purpose, at once felled her with a stick, and afterwards stabbed her. She died, and he immediately started for London. There was no witness of the deed. He also confessed that he had afterwards murdered a man named John Haster, at Norwood.

POISONING IN PARIS.—The papers state that A. M. de Cornelin, a public functionary in Paris, has had the curiosity of "making up" the statistics of "poisonings" in France, during the last ten years, from which it appears that during that time no less than 392 were accused of the horrid crime of poisoning, whilst the ten years preceding, the number reached not half the amount.

INHUMANITY IN AN ENGLISH COURT.—PROPERTY vs. THE RIGHTS OF NATURE.—Two little children of the ages of six and seven, neither of them four feet high, son and daughter of a poor working man, by the name of Lee, living at Chingford, in Essex, having in all ten children to support, were detected in the act of stealing some turnips, having picked up six, over and on which cattle had been feeding for weeks. The stomachs of the beasts had revolted so much at these turnips, from their frozen and rotten state, that the farmer resolved to plough them in his land, and did on the Monday following actually do so. Not one of the six turnips exceeded the size of a goose's egg. The little starving innocents were pounced upon by the foreman of the farmer, first taken to Chingford-green to the lock-up station to look for an officer of police, a distance of one mile; then conveyed by the officer and foreman to Waltham Abbey, a further distance of five miles, to look for a magistrate; but, not finding one, were brought back to Mr. Preston, the representative of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, another distance of three miles, before whom the foreman swore the six turnips were worth 3d., and that he detected the children stealing them. Good turnips are selling at 4d. per bushel in the parish. The defence set up by the children was, "They were hungry, and had not anything to eat, and the cattle had left them." Upon this evidence, as to the act and value, the representative of sovereignty fined the children, with debt and costs, £1 10s. 6d., or in default, 14 days' imprisonment in Ilford Jail, for being detected pacifying their hunger with six small diseased turnips, value the smallest possible fraction of a farthing. Mr. Daniel E. Stephens, a gentleman who communicates this information, visited the cottage in which the family lives, at the foot of Chingford-hill, and ascertained their destitute state. In order to liberate the children from jail, the parents had been obliged to dispose of their effects to meet it; not a particle of furni-

ture to be seen in the wretched cottage, the mother was, and ten small children all lying on the floor with rags and old clothes, and horse cloths to cover them. If the committing magistrate had done his duty—if he had possessed the feelings of a parent, instead of sending the poor children to jail, he would, after having heard their pitiful, soul-harrowing tale, have sent them home with an armful of bread and cheese, and directed the parish officers to afford the father and mother, and all the other children, some substantial assistance. We envy not his feelings, nor the feelings of the hard-hearted wretch who caused the children to be apprehended and convicted. This is one of those cases of oppression in the rural districts, which tends to alleviate the affections of the poor man from the rich individual—which makes the peasant an incendiary, and converts him into a demon or a ruffian. —*London Weekly Dispatch*.

And we would add, that these, and their consequences, are among the natural results of the false system, which regards rights of property as superior to the rights of nature. The property contained in those refuse turnips was considered as entitled to more consideration at the hand of the law, than the natural right which had been given these starving children by the Almighty God—the right to eat rather than die: Here are two grants or contracts—the one imparted by God to his creatures for the protection of human life, and the other contrived by man for the protection of human property. It is small wonder that the latter should be held paramount in an earthly court.—[*Ede. Nat. Police Gaz.*]

FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.—LUDICROUS DETECTION OF THE THIEF.—On Monday 26th Jan., Mary Davis was charged by Mr. Thomas Double, linen draper, Leather Lane, London, with stealing 26 yards of damask cloth. The prosecutor deposed that the prisoner had been in the habit of visiting his shop for a considerable time past, to make trifling purchases, and, from the respectability of her appearance, she was not suspected of robbery, although articles were invariably mislaid after she had left the shop. On the 12th inst. she paid a visit, when a large roll of damask cloth was missed from the end of the shop, and which she must have concealed under her large cloak, which she now had on, and which she generally wore. Feeling convinced that she was the thief, he determined on laying a trap for her detection, for which purpose he attached a piece of string to the above 26 yards of damask, about eight yards long, the length of the shop, and placed the property at the furthest end of the counter, where the prisoner usually went on entering the place. Yesterday morning the prisoner called again whilst witness was alone in the shop, and asked for a small quantity of calico. He was folding it up, when the prisoner went to the end of the shop, under pretence to look at a shawl, the price of which she asked, when she contrived to conceal the 26 yards of damask cloth under her cloak, and not perceiving the string attached to the end of it, she walked back, received the calico which she asked for, and was leaving, but the extent of the string prevented her further progress than to the door, and in turning round, the string, one end of which was fastened to a nail on the wall at the end of the shop, twisted about her neck, and the property falling from her, she was nearly strangled by its weight. He called Taylor of the G Division, and gave her into custody. Mr. Greenwood told Mr. Double he had acted very foolishly, and had outwitted himself in his attempt to entrap the prisoner. It could not be construed into a case of stealing, as the property had not been severed. Having suspected the prisoner, he ought to have dispensed with the string, and have watched her until she took the property away from the shop, and then have stopped her. He, however, would commit her for trial for attempting to steal the property. He inquired whether there was any probability of tracing any other property stolen by the prisoner? Taylor said there was, but the prisoner refused to say where she lived. Mr. Greenwood inquired of her where she lived. Prisoner—"I come from Chelsea. I live no where in particular." Mr. Greenwood—"What have you to say to the charge?" Prisoner—"Nothing, only that he nearly choked me with his string." Mr. Greenwood said he would commit the prisoner for the attempt to steal the property, but he would remand her until Saturday next.

PROSECUTION OF JUVENILE THIEVES.—Some very startling disclosures were made by Mr. Sergeant Adams, at the opening of the Middlesex Sessions, of January last, respecting the state of juvenile crime. The learned Sergeant said—"Was it not lamentable to witness such evidence of destitution and misery as was every day witnessed in this and other courts, at a time when hundreds upon thousands of pounds were being collected in the country and sent for the relief of the Irish, while there was little or no notice taken of the unfortunate children who were deserted by their parents, and who were left to seek shelter in arches and gateways, or any place where they could obtain a few hours sleep? In the course of the last year no less than 530 children under 16 years of age had been prosecuted and convicted in that court; The whole value of the goods stolen by them was about £150; the costs of the prosecution of these cases amounted to £450; the cost of maintenance £766; making in all an expense on the county of upwards of £1,200. They might for that sum have received a good education, and be brought up in the habits of industry and honesty, and then sent to some free settlement, where they could have obtained an honest living."

Here we have the costs of prosecution on a year's thefts exceeding the amount stolen nearly 800 per cent. Surely there must be something terribly wrong in the social system, and systems for prevention which will admit of the above appalling state of things.

Superior Court.

BEFORE JUDGE VANDERPOOL.

SISTER vs. BROTHER.

A STRANGE ACTION FOR LIBEL.

An action for libel for damages in the sending of a letter containing alleged slanderous expressions, was commenced in the second branch of the Superior Court the latter end of last week, in which Joseph F. Lovell and Anna C. his wife, were plaintiffs, and Daniel D. Gassner was defendant.

Mrs. Lovell, one of the plaintiffs, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gassner, highly respectable and wealthy citizens of Bloomington. In the year 1898 or 1899, she married her present husband. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Lovell became unfortunate in business, went to New Orleans, taking his wife with him, and opened a commission house in that city. Upon their arrival in New Orleans, or very soon after, Mrs. Lovell was taken sick, and continued so for some time, until it was ultimately found that her constitution was not adapted to the climate, and her medical attendants advised her husband to send her back to her native air. Mr. Lovell yielded to the advice of the physicians, and sent her home to her father and mother, with whom she continued to reside for some time afterwards. Subsequently to his establishing himself in New Orleans, he was appointed by the house of Vanderpool & Sons, in this city, to collect their debts and send their consignments via the Mississippi river. In sending back their returns, he occasionally remitted sums of money to his wife, which were examined as to him by Mr. Frederick Vanderpool, who was according to his own statement, was a clerk in this house, receiving \$600 a year as a salary. In the course of some time, Mr. Vanderpool wrote to Mr. Lovell that he would let Mrs. Lovell have any money she wanted, and he would afterwards draw on him (Lovell) for such advance. Mr. Lovell acquiesced, and in this way Mr. Vanderpool, and Mrs. Lovell became acquainted. In some time after, her family became dissatisfied, on account of her intimacy with Vanderpool, and remonstrated with her about it, and it finally led to the present suit against Mr. Daniel D. Gassner, her brother. Mrs. Lovell was in Court, and sat with her counsel, Messrs. Schaffer and Cochran, and is a very interesting and pretty woman. The defendant was also in Court, and took his seat with his counsel, Messrs. McKee and O'Connor. The Court room was densely crowded each day with the friends of both parties, and the trial produced much interest.

The first day was occupied by the opening of counsel for the plaintiff, and testimony to sustain the action.

Frances M. Barrett testified that the letter in question was received by her mother at their residence, No. 6 Montgomery, on the 25th of July, and that she opened it at her mother's request, handed it to her father and she then took it to Mr. Lovell, who boarded at Mrs. Volger's.

Frederick Vanderpool was the next witness called. He testified that he had acted as a guardian or protector to Mrs. Lovell since her husband's absence, and supplied her with money, which her husband paid by draft. That he had seen the letter in question, and called on the defendant relative to it, in behalf of Mrs. Lovell, when he told him the contents were "true, and he could prove it by G—A." And when he told him he could be sued for slander, he said "one and he d—d—I should like no better fun." This witness further testified that he was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Lovell three or four times a week, to give her news from her husband, and also that he spent every Sunday afternoon there—that Mrs. Gassner, the mother of Mrs. Lovell, had forbidden him to come to their house, and the defendant, her brother, also.

Q—Did you go with Mrs. Lovell to the Fusillier Ball?

A—I went with Mrs. Lovell, Miss Gassner, and Mr. Draper; I know Mr. George C. King; I never asked him to take her to that or any other ball; never assigned as a reason that there was so much talk about Mrs. Lovell and myself that I did not wish to take her there.

[This witness is charged by the defense as being the paramour of Mrs. Lovell.]

The Court ordered the letter that forms the ground of this action to be read.

Joseph F. Atwill was next called. He testified that he was a music publisher at 201 Broadway, and knows the parties, and went with Vanderpool at the time he had an interview with defendant. Has known Mrs. Lovell about a year, and has visited her twice a week, and since this suit commenced thrice a week; that he never remained in her room after 10 o'clock at night; that he whipped a man because he said something about his intimacy with Mrs. Lovell, and is married and has four daughters; is in the habit of riding out with Mrs. Lovell, but has never introduced her to his wife or his daughters.

Q—Does your wife know of your kind attentions to Mrs. Lovell?

A—My wife and I have no secrets; I called upon Mrs. Lovell last evening, and I see her two or three times a week.

Q—You stated that you visited Mrs. Lovell for your own gratification; state what you mean by that?

A—I am fond of lady's society, and I am fond of riding; that is what I meant.

The case for the defendant was opened on Friday, and

George C. King, formerly of the firm of Holt & Co. flour merchants, was called. He testified that Vanderpool called on and asked him if he was going to the Fusillier ball; witness said he had procured tickets for it; Vanderpool then said he had a favor to ask of witness, and that was to escort Mrs. Lovell from the dressing room to the ball room; and added that there was a good deal of speculation and gossip abroad about him and the lady, so much so that he had lost caste amongst his female acquaintances in consequence of it, and did not wish to take her in himself, and that afterwards he would dispose of her for the balance of the evening. This was about three years ago; it was the first ball given by the Fusilliers.

Mrs. Susan Gassner, the mother of Mrs. Lovell, testified that Lovell had been absent from his wife since 1844, and that Vanderpool did not know him at the time he became acquainted with Mrs. Lovell; and that she forbade him her house.

The questions as to anything particular in the intercourse between Vanderpool and Mrs. Lovell, in his visits to her, was ruled out by the Court as inadmissible.

Wm. H. Neris, a clerk in the same store with the defendant, also a bookkeeper at 138 Pearl street, testified that the letter complained of as a libel is not the handwriting of defendant.

Honora O'Brien, formerly a servant of Mrs. Gassner's, was called.

Q—Did you ever hear her say she would give up all the world before Frederick Vanderpool?

Court.—I overrule that question.

Q—Did you ever hear Mrs. Gassner say she would give Mrs. Lovell a home, if she would give up the society of Vanderpool?

Objected to by plaintiff's counsel and objection sustained.

Wm. G. Tompkins, examined.—Knows the parties to this suit.

Q—Did Vanderpool ever tell you that he was going on a visit with Mrs. Lovell, and that he wished to keep it a secret?

Question objected to by plaintiff's counsel and objection allowed.

Q—Did you visit Mrs. Lovell since she has boarded out?

A—Yes sir, two or three times.

Q—Did you meet Vanderpool with her on any of your visits?

A—I think met him once at her boarding house in Eighth street, we left it together about half past ten o'clock at night.

Cross-examined.—Vanderpool did not go in company with witness; they met accidentally, spent the evening with her in her own room.

George Holton.—Knows the parties to this suit; witness boarded in the same house with Mrs. Lovell, corner of Broadway and Eighth street.

Q—Did you observe anything in her conduct that induced you to form an unfavorable opinion of her character?

Question objected to by plaintiff's counsel and overruled.

Q—Did you see Vanderpool there in the evening, and how late did he stay?

A—I did, but I don't recollect seeing him later there than half-past nine or ten o'clock at night.

Henry Molten examined by McKee.—Knows the parties to this suit since last May; does not know Atwill or Vanderpool, except seeing them with Mrs. Lovell at Mrs. Cammiller's; saw Atwill there as late as between one and two o'clock in the morning. That's the man sitting there (pointing to Atwill), I did not know him before.

Cross-examined.—Left boarding at Mrs. Cammiller's about the 10th or 11th of last June.

How often have you seen Atwill there?

A—About three or four times; witness met him in the hall; he was ahead of Mrs. Lovell, she behind him with a light in her hand, and he appeared as if coming out.

Q—What kept you out that night?

A—I was at the Park theatre, and after coming out I stopped at the corner of a street with some of my friends.

Q—How long before you left Mrs. Cammiller's did you see Atwill and Mrs. Lovell together?

A—I cannot fix the time.

Q—Did you not, after this, speak of Mrs. Lovell to Mrs. Cammiller in the highest terms?

A—I did, sir; it is my practice always to speak well of a lady as long as she treats me well, but I wish to be understood that I did not know Atwill at the time; I met him with Mrs. Lovell, and thought he might be a brother, or some friend of the family.

Miss Sarah Gassner was here called to testify to the circumstances attending the sending of a letter to Mrs. Lovell to withdraw this suit, which letter was signed, by all Mrs. Lovell's brothers and sisters.

During the examination of Mr. Molten, as above, Atwill left his seat apparently excited—came over and sat with his counsel, and after the examination of Miss Gassner was flushed, he rose and asked permission of the Court to send for his servants.

Court.—You may send for your servants, sir; I have no control over them; it is quite enough for me to control the gentlemen of the bar.

Mr. Atwill then sat down.

Mr. McKee read a series of letters from Mr. Lovell to Frederick Vanderpool, commencing in 1844 and ending in May, 1845; they related principally to business matters, except that in some of them he incidentally mentioned his wife and child.

Wm. H. Draper examined by McKee for defendant.

Knows the parties in this suit; knows Mrs. Lovell since she boarded at Mrs. Cammiller's; it was about a year ago; she remained there about five or six weeks; witness was boarding there at the time; saw Vanderpool and Atwill there at all hours, from 8 to 11 o'clock at night; saw Vanderpool there very often; saw Atwill there very frequently also.

John Gassner, a brother of the parties, was called relative to an attempt on his part to chastise his youngest sister Sarah, for going out in company with Vanderpool, when Mrs. Lovell interfered. She fell over, broke a lamp and then sued witness for assault and battery.

Lyman Derby testified that Vanderpool had staid at Kingsbridge all night. Vanderpool swore that he had not.

Miss Frances Barrett testifies that Atwill's brother had married her sister.

The plaintiff's counsel here called Mrs. Cammiller of Warren street, with whom Mrs. Lovell, Mr. Draper and Mr. Molten boarded. She testified that Vanderpool always left her house before ten o'clock at night, and that she never saw Atwill there; Draper told her that Mrs. Lovell was not a proper person to be in her house.

Cross-examined.—What was the difficulty?

A—Draper was associated with her brother Daniel, and the difficulty originated out of that.

Q—What did you do after that remark was made?

Q—Did you request her to leave your house?

Question objected to by defendant's counsel and overruled, and decision excepted to.

McKee.—Are you married at present, madam?

Witness with great warmth—that is none of your business, sir. (Laughter.)

McKee.—You may go, madam. (Laughter.)

Mary Brown examined.—Is servant to Mr. Atwill who was examined on this trial; knows the hours he returns home at night; I never knew him out later than 10 or 11 at night (great sensation) except one or two nights; (laughter) witness is in the habit of letting him in at night.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Atwill has not been absent from home for any length of time; Mrs. Atwill is always up when he comes in.

Mr. Westerly was here recalled by the defense, to show that Mr. Gassner's estate was taken out of his power, on the ground of his incapacity. It was vested in Mrs. Gassner; the estate is of the value of \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Mr. Schaffer, the plaintiff's attorney, was placed on the stand, and he swore positively that he never saw the letter containing the libel, until it was put into his hands by Mr. Lovell.

The case was here rested on both sides, and Mr. O'Connor commenced summing up for the defense—he was replied to by Mr. Schaffer. Mr. McKee followed Mr. Schaffer for the defense, and Mr. Cochran closed the case on the part of the plaintiff.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

The counsel on both sides having summed up, the Court charged at great length, and decidedly in favor of the beautiful plaintiff.

His honor having concluded, John McKee, for the defense, rose, he said, to except to so much of his most extraordinary charge as contained expressions of opinion on the credibility of witnesses and other facts of the case. It was trenching on the rights of the jury, that he denied the right of the Court to pursue that course. He requested the Court to charge as follows:

First: That the jury had a right to have the libel and the affidavits to hold to bail before them, so that they might make a comparison of the handwriting.

Judge.—I refuse so to direct.

McKee.—You never referred to that before this moment. Well, then—Secondly. That the jurors are exclusive judges of the law and the facts in this case.

Judge.—What says the new constitution to that?

McKee.—I cannot answer for the new constitution.

Judge.—Well, then, I say yes to that.

McKee.—Thirdly. That the jurors are exclusive judges of the facts of publication.

Judge.—I decline charging further than I have on this point.

Mr. McKee then asked the Court to charge the jury, that they were exclusive judges of the credibility of the witnesses, and using the language, Mr. McKee said, of Justice Sutherland, that admissions

by which the case was attempted to be proved was the most unsatisfactory species of evidence.

The Court refused to charge except as they had already told the jury.

The jury then retired, and after two hours consultation, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, \$500.

A new trial is to be moved for, and, as we heard in court, a different tone of defence adopted.

City Items.

ROBERT—RUNAWAY MATCH AND ROBBERY.—We find the following romance of crime, reported by our facetious friend of "The Globe," of this city:—

"A little more than three months ago, the daughter of a wealthy 'middle man,' a farmer, who leases some 400 acres in the county of West Meath, Ireland, and underlets to a large number of tenants, eloped from the parental roof, with one of her father's servants, by the name of Michael Corcoran, taking with her some three hundred sovereigns, the property of her father. The parties came to Liverpool, accompanied by another servant and a servant girl, who had agreed to embark in the speculation, where the brace of couples—albeit they were Catholics, were married by a Protestant minister, to save the exposure which the ceremonies of the Romish Church might occasion.

"Kate—for that was the name of the runaway daughter—paid all the bills, and, being fearful that her father might follow, with an eye to the main chance, entrusted to her sister fugitive one hundred of the sovereigns, in trust, to keep until occasion might require their delivery. The joyous quartette spent three weeks of the honeymoon in Liverpool, during which the purse of Kate was so frequently taxed that, at the end of the time, she found only about 60 sovereigns left, and with this remnant, she wisely, perhaps, concluded it best to seek some other land to enjoy her fortune and her husband. A passage was accordingly taken in the Roscius, for the four, Catharine, as usual, footing all the charges, and they arrived out in this city about a week ago, and took lodgings at an emigrant boarding-house, No. 23 Washington street.

"So far, everything went on as merry as a marriage bell, apparently; but it seems that during the passage a sailor by the name of Thomas Brown, alias Kearney, alias Kiley, had become smitten with the charms of the runaway damsel, and Catharine being dubious in regard to the legality of her marriage, a proposition was made by the gallant tar for a second elopement, in which he was to act a conspicuous part.

"Accordingly, on the night of Thursday last, Corcoran was brought home by Brown, pretty essentially drunk, and put to bed with his lady-love, at the premises aforesaid. As soon as he was asleep, Brown proceeded to his pockets, and abstracted therefrom a bag containing sixty sovereigns, with which he made off, telling the wife, who he waked awake, that he would send a cab for her in the morning, when, passion-winged, they would fly to parts unknown, and live forever in all sorts of happiness. But Corcoran, it appears, awoke too early for the success of the scheme, and, finding his money gone, with an accidental hint that his wife was about to slide also, he forthwith repaired to the First District Police Station, and entered his complaint, charging Brown with the larceny.

"Asst. Capt. Dwyer immediately took the matter in hand, and with the assistance of Constable Rue, of the Thirteenth Ward, in the course of the morning succeeded in arresting Brown, in Roosevelt street, near South, and upon his person found 54 of the 60 sovereigns that had been stolen from the unsuspecting husband.

"Meanwhile the cab had been sent, as per agreement, to the supposed anxious and waiting Catharine, but the lady had, it seems, changed her mind, a night's sleep by the side of her first love having completely stifled all unholy impulses, and the cabman after waiting some time, drove off empty, while Kate, with her liege lord, jogged together, lovingly, up to the office of the Chief of Police, and made affidavit to the facts of the robbery. Tom Brown was also taken by the officers above, to the same place, and looked up for a further examination.

"This case of elopement has some singular features, Kate's husband being a most ordinary looking 'broth of a boy,' as green as grass itself, while the erring daughter has very little of personal attractions to recommend her, and is as unsophisticated as a female well can be. Neither of the parties could write their names, although Kate stated that her father was possessed of sufficient wealth to portion off several of her married sisters with £2000 each. Verily truth is stranger than fiction."

SHOCKING DEVELOPMENTS OF JUVENILE PROSTITUTION.—Information was laid before Justice Drinker, of the Tombs, on the afternoon of Saturday last, of a shocking system of juvenile prostitution, pursued at a den in Reade street. From evidence adduced before the magistrate, it appeared that no less than a dozen girls, of various ages, from 10 to 16 years, were sent out by their parents to sell candies, fruit, peanuts, &c., have been in the habit of resorting to a house in Reade street, No. 18, kept by a woman named Jane White, alias Horn, alias Cook, for the purpose of prostitution. These children, in following their habit of calling at stores, counting houses, offices, and bar-rooms, to vend their wares, form acquaintances with men of depraved character, and having become corrupted by licentious liberties and infamous proposals, avail themselves of this and other houses of the same character to consummate their degradation by actual prostitution.

It was shown that each of these juvenile prostitutes was in the habit of receiving from two to three dollars per day, the greater portion of which they had to give to the before-named woman, for the accommodations afforded by her; and it further appeared that she has frequently remarked that these little vendors of peanuts and apples were her most profitable source of income. Officer Stewart, with the assistance of some policemen, took into custody all that were found in the house, consisting of the accused, her paramour, two young women, and two little girls about 12 years of age. The examination resulted in Jane White being committed to prison, in default of \$400 bail, to answer the charge preferred against her.

INDICENT EXPOSURE.—A man calling himself Henry Agnew, was arrested, on Saturday, and taken before a justice, who held him to answer in the sum of \$300, for indecent exposure of his person in 3d street.

ARRESTED FOR STABBING.—Officers Stewart and McGivney, Friday afternoon arrested a female named Sarah Williams, who, assisted by a man called Dutch Charley, severely assaulted a girl named Bridget McGowan. It appears that Charley seized Bridget and held her fast, while Sarah inflicted several blows upon her, and finally stabbed her in the head with a knife. She was taken to the Halls of Justice and locked up.

SMUGGLING.—On complaint of Mr. Surveyor Purdy, of the Custom House, officers Seally and Mincho, on Saturday night, arrested Henry Deering, charged with having, on the 19th of December, been guilty of smuggling nearly \$1000 worth of goods, from the ship Isabel, Capt. Anderson, from Bremen, to defraud the revenue. He was handed over to the United States authorities.

STEALING SILKS.—Officer Loshan, of the 1st ward, arrested two fellows called Wm. Russell and John Willams, on a charge of stealing eleven pieces of silk valued at \$500, from the ship Burgundy, Captain Edgar. Committed for examination by Justice Drinker.

PICKPOCKET AT THE OLYMPIC.—A gentleman while in front of the box office at the Olympic Theatre, on Wednesday last, about 7 o'clock, was robbed of his wallet, containing about \$55 in bank bills, together with several valuable papers.

LOST ONE MAN, WIFE AND CHILD.—The basement of the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Hemmingway, 24 Oliver street, was burglariously entered on Thursday night by some bold housebreakers, by breaking a pane of glass, which enabled them to enter the window, and obtaining access to the basement, and stealing therefrom, 9 silver tea spoons, 1 dessert spoon, and 3 large table spoons, marked A. H., valued in all at \$25. No arrest.

FALSE NIGHT KEYS.—Two smugling thieves entered the dwelling house No. 135 Franklin street, with a false night key, about 4 o'clock, on Friday, and passed up to the attic bedrooms and forced open the lock, broke open two trunks therein, stealing by the way, a quantity of clothing, and several other articles. The rascals were discovered up stairs by an elderly lady, whom they pushed down in the entry, in order to make good their escape.

BLACK BLACKBILLS IN LIMBO.—A dozen young negroes were brought into the Fifth District Station House, on Friday night at half-past 10 o'clock, by Ald. Hart, Asst. Capt. Baker, and several policemen. They had been caught in the act of playing "old sledge" in a subterranean gambling crib, No. 174 West Broadway, with a pool of \$5.00 on the table.

What a commentary on the "fashionable" gaming houses of the town!

FRAUD OF LAND SHARPS.—An emigrant by the name of Philip McMahon who recently landed from the Old World, appeared before the Mayor on Friday, to make a complaint against a man named Brannigan, the keeper of a boarding house at 160 Washington street. He accused him of having illegally detained his chest, containing wearing apparel, &c., and also using towards the complainant foul and abusive language. On this charge Brannigan was brought before Mayor Mickie, who, on a full hearing, ordered his retail liquor license to be revoked. We trust that all these similarly imposed upon, will make instant complaint, so that the intolerable nuisance of these land sharks may be, in a measure abated.

THE OTHER LITTLE JOKER CAUGHT.—We mentioned, a day or two since, the victimizing of a young Alabamian, by the name of Warren, to the tune of some \$40, and a gold watch, by a trio of thimble riggers, two of whom lured the Southerner into an oyster cellar, in Broadway, near Duane street, for the purpose of looking at a marvellous "sea horse," where the "third man," by means of the "little joker," cleaned the stranger out. The two first, West and Mathews, were arrested shortly after the operation, but the "third man" was not, until Friday afternoon, when he was arrested in Grand street, near the Hook, by Officer Bloom, and taken to the office of the Chief of Police, where he was locked up. His name is Dan Wansley, a well known cheat and thimble "capper," but who has, as yet, we believe, throughout all his speculations, managed to escape uncaught.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.—Officer Wm. H. Stephens arrested, on Monday, Pomeroy B. Clark and Thomas R. Clark, on complaint of their brother, Rowley R. Clark, of 106 Wall street, who charges them with having grossly libelled him, in having sent him letters in which he was accused by them with having committed forgery to obtain money from a third party, set fire to his own building with intent to defraud an insurance company, also with having compounded felonies and other offences of equally as serious character. The accused parties were each held to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer.

ARRESTED AGAIN.—The notorious thief Charles Hayden, who escaped from Blackwell's Island, was arrested a short time since in this city and placed in the 4th Ward station house, whence he again made his escape, and was re-arrested on Monday by deputy keepers Walters and Beschly in a tenpin alley in Cherry street. He was put in irons and conveyed to the Island.

ANOTHER BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Officer J. J. McMahon of the 6th Ward, arrested on Monday, Henry Carlow, charged with having been concerned with the Morris, Kennedy and Christie, before arrested in breaking into the store of Dr. Sandham in 51st street, near the 7th avenue, and stealing \$100 worth of goods therefrom. He is also charged with being concerned in two or three other burglaries, breaking into inhabited dwelling houses and stealing therefrom, and also with being concerned with others in cutting the telegraphic wires in the 6th avenue, between 35d and 36th streets, and also in the same avenue on the Bloomingdale road. The complaints in these latter cases have not as yet been perfected. He was committed for examination.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Officer Joseph, constable of the 4th Ward, recovered in a house in Cross street, the following stolen property—3 powder horns, one of them silver mounted, 1 case of surgical instruments, 3 gold tea spoons, 2 dozen silver tea spoons, mustard spoons, a lot of gold rings, ladies combs, figured and silk handkerchiefs, a lot of fancy bottles, lot of perfumery, and several quarter boxes of Spanish segars, for which owners are wanted.

CHARLOTTE FERRARY.—Constable Josephs of the 4th Ward, arrested, on Monday, a young man named S. Haight, charged with the commission of perjury—swearing, as is alleged, falsely against Mr. Carter, a merchant in Pearl street. He was detained for examination.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Officer Tichenor, of the 11th Ward, arrested on Sunday night a man called Charles Constantine, on a charge of violently assaulting Peter McMullen with a knife, with intent to take his life. Committed by Justice Timpson.

ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—Edward Humphrey, who was arrested on Saturday for an attempt to violate the person of a young girl named Willis, has not yet been fully committed. It appears that the alleged attempt at violation took place in a house of assignation, into which Humphreys had enticed her.

Court of Common Pleas.

BEFORE JUDGE DALY.

MESMERISM vs. CAYENNE PEPPER.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

Eliza Jane Montgomery, vs. Dr. Joel S. Oatman.—This was a highly interesting case, involving an amusing exposure of the impostures of a set of humbug mesmerizers and their male and female accomplices. The plaintiff, Miss Eliza Jane, is a stout, hearty, Irish girl who was in the habit of being publicly mesmerized and put to sleep by Mr. Le Roy Sunderland, and the defendant is a highly respectable physician of this city. The action was for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by Dr. O. in applying Cayenne pepper to the nose and lips of plaintiff, while in an alleged state of mesmerism, pathetism, &c., at Mechanics' Hall, Broadway, on the evening of the 9th Dec. last. It appears that Mr. S. had announced that he would so operate, and that many of the audience would become in a mesmeric state previous to his arrival. A large number assembled, and among the audience was Dr. Oatman, accompanied by his lady. They sat near the stage. A young man who sat beside Dr. Oatman pretended to go to sleep, as if under the mesmeric influence, and several others were observed in a similar situation in various parts of the hall. Dr. Oatman having about him a very small phial containing Cayenne pepper and ammonia, placed it to the nose of the young man in a mesmeric state beside him. This experiment was in accordance with a statement of Mr. Sutherland, that he would render persons perfectly insensible, so as to be beyond the reach of feeling, and that physicians were at such times at liberty to apply any proper tests in relation to the reality of the situation of the parties. On Dr. O. placing the phial to the

most of the young man he squirmed considerably, and finally unable to endure it any longer, opened his eyes, and inquired if what he had inhaled would hurt him? Dr. O. told the young man to acknowledge that his pretended going to sleep was all humbug; to which he replied he had not fully got to sleep. Miss Montgomery, the plaintiff in this case, had been in the habit of going on the stage and exhibiting the science. She appeared to be, as Mr. Gerard stated it, "one of the regular company." She was seen to enter the hall with her bonnet on, but not long afterwards was observed to start from among the spectators about two-thirds the distance of the hall from the staging, and pass up the middle aisle towards the stage, at one side of which Dr. Oatman sat. Some of the persons who sat near the doctor, and had enjoyed the joke upon the young man, said "there comes another of them, try it on her." She advanced without any bonnet, her eyes shut, and in a sort of waltzing manner. When she came up to where the doctor sat, and just as she was passing him, he applied the phial to her nose; she threw her head back, and the phial it was said, struck her lips. One or two of the witnesses said she screamed out, but this was denied by others. All agreed however, that after advancing one or two steps further, she returned and gave the Doctor a tremendous beating, seizing him by the locks and threatening to pull all his hair out. She kept her eyes apparently shut, though one of the witnesses said he thought they were partly open. Great excitement ensued, during which Professor Sutherland made his appearance the first time for the evening. Some persons, "the regular company," were for turning Dr. Oatman out, but the audience around him insisted that he had only applied the test that he had a right to do. Quiet was finally restored, and the proceedings went on. Some of the mesmerized parties on the stage sang a song, and a mesmerized young man also sang one made by himself, the theme of which was Cayenne pepper. Miss Montgomery continued to keep her eyes shut, and it is contended that she did not come out of her mesmeric situation for two or three hours afterwards, when she first experienced the realities of Cayenne pepper. In the mean time she declared to have seen the ghosts of John Wesley, Gen. Washington, and her mother.

Some of the witnesses for defence, who were present, spoke of the pretended science as a humbug, while one or two others, without passing upon the science itself, though Mr. S. was such. Mr. S. it was said, soon after the Cayenne explosion, left the city, and it was contended that if this suit was successful, he and all others like him, will return and re-commence their impostures.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

The trial was resumed on Tuesday morning, and much testimony was introduced by the defence to show the character of the impostures practised by the mesmerizer and his aids. Among others Mr. Endicott, lithographer, testified to being there that evening, having heard Dr. Sunderland say what power he possessed. By the mere power of his will, he said, he could make an audience do as he pleased—could make an honest man steal, and make a thief restore stolen goods—could paralyze the parties, &c. &c. He is very cautious about tests, and says the patients must get in a state of catatony before doing so; he said we might make any test as to Libby (a girl engaged in the exhibition). I proposed to put her under such as to whether what she professed was true or not; a boy was present who was one of the regular company, and I asked him to meet me; he did so; I told him I would pay him if he would go before a magistrate and make oath as to the truth of the science; he promised to call and do so, but I never saw him after that; he went away; he went to Providence and wrote me a letter—[objected to by Mr. Mulock]—he did not take the oath; I was at the exhibition the night spoken of; after Miss M. had boxed Dr. Ostwell, and they were on the stage, Miss M. went up to the Doctor and made a second attack upon him, but was quieted by Dr. S.; the latter stated that Dr. O. had done wrong in making the test, as she was not in a fit state for it; he believed, however, he was ignorant of the rules, and he forgave him; Miss Montgomery said she also would forgive him; she continued to have her eyes shut.

The defence occupied the whole day, and the Court adjourned till the following morning to commence the summing up.

WEDNESDAY.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Girard, for the defence, made a speech of near two hours duration, in which he kept his auditory in one continual roar of laughter, at the numerous humbugs afloat in this much humbugged community, including mesmerism, pathetism, semnambulism, fourierism, and fudge-mermaidism.

Mr. Mulock replied for the plaintiff, after which his Honor, Judge Daley, delivered a very impartial charge, in which he defined very clearly the rights of the parties as proven in evidence. The conclusions to which his Honor arrived were as follows: If the getters up of this exhibition gave a license for tests to be applied to the patients, it might be assumed that such license was with the consent of the patients. The first question would be, was not license given? Were there any restrictions thereto, and if restricted, did the act of this defendant exceed those limits? If it did, it was an unlawful touching of the person, and liable at law as assault and battery; to what extent were the limits, if any, it was for the jury to say; also if the limits were exceeded, and to what degree? If the jury found for the limits, the question of damages was entirely for them. In relation to the assault on the doctor, the Court said it was alleged, that if an assault was committed by the defendant, the plaintiff had returned it with a violence which exceeded the assault on her. On that point the rule of law was, that if one person assaulted another, the latter had a right to use so much force as would repel the assailant and protect himself. If he exceeded this, he rendered himself liable, even though he was not the first aggressor. The jurors retired, and will bring in sealed verdict.

THURSDAY.

The Jury came into Court this morning with a sealed verdict and six cents costs. There was a large attendance to hear the decision, and it appeared to ed verdict, which on being broken open, was found to award the plaintiff, Miss Eliza Montgomery, six give universal satisfaction—except to the plaintiff and her friends.

TAYLOR'S GOLD AND SILVER COIN EXAMINER.—This is the title of a neat pamphlet of sixteen pages, which contains handsomely engraved fac-similes of the various coins of the world, from the Doubloon down to the Ghersh of Tripoli. Giving the exact sizes of the coins, as well as their value and figure, it will be very useful in detecting counterfeit and also in determining their value and in facilitating computation. It is published by T. Taylor, 90 Broadway.

THE "TRIBUNE AND BULLETIN."—This excellent weekly, published in Portland, Maine, has commenced its sixth volume. It is among the handsomest and most interesting of the papers of the union, and will give a satisfactory assurance to the new subscriber of having made a good outlay of his money. The price is \$1.50 a year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"BAYARD."—A correct definition of the word, as used in the appeal of the Judge, may be found in the communication of "Probius," in this paper. It is that refined quality of manhood, and profound sense of honor, which has been the peculiar pride of noble minds for the last ten centuries. It is the term, which, above all others, expresses the highest sentiment known to civilized society.

"FAIRPLAY."—The defendant denied the writing of the libel, and therefore had no right to prove it to be true. The pertinacious attempts of counsel to overreach the court and defame the lady, for the purpose of lowering her with the jury, were of that description of legal trickery known among the profession as pettifoggery.

"AZOO."—The complaint is frivolous. The magistrate had the powers.

"Q."—Refer to the Index of our first volume.

"READER."—It will be published sometime in April.

"M."—Our analysis of the charge, as well as the treatment of another important subject promised last week to a Correspondent, has been pressed aside by other matters. Neither will be neglected, however.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6. 1847.

OUR CUT.—We present to our readers this week a spirited representation of a scene in the police office, in which three sons of the ocean who have been locked up over night for a riotous frolic among the syrens, are receiving the reprimand of the magistrate on their discharge in the morning. From the countenances of the culprits, it would seem that they had experienced the full effects of the shady side of reflection. The likeness of the magistrate will be recognised by our city readers.

THE RESURRECTIONISTS AND THE SCALPEL.

We last week devoted a few remarks to the inhuman practice of desecrating the resting places of the dead, at the instance of a class of doctors who seek all their science in the revelations of the dead house, and who devote themselves to carrying out destructive theories of physic, with the point of the dissecting knife.

Our condemnation of these surreptitious, not to say felonious exhumations, and our equally unqualified denouncement of the motives of those who betray such a frantic fondness for the disgusting detail of an operative mutilation, have given rise to some dispute, and in a few instances, we have been rather seriously challenged for having so profanely invaded the sacred limits of a privileged science.

We might conclusively answer these insolencies of an arrogant imposture by retiring modestly upon the statute which makes the practices we execrate a high offence against the law and subjects them to an ignominious imprisonment; but as that course would have the appearance of retreat, and would merely leave the flaw in the breach, in place of ourselves, we prefer to put our vindication upon more broad and independent grounds.

We do not deny that a proper knowledge of anatomy is indispensable to surgery, but we do insist that an undue importance has been given to dissections in behalf of medical science, and that the advantages derived from their consequent excess, are far from being compensatory for the increasing desecrations of the grave, and the barbarous violations of that most holy and most universal of the human sentiments—respect for the dead. It was upon the knowledge of this universal sentiment, and it was also thro' a wise sense of the necessity of maintaining and encouraging it, that our legislators made a statute to protect the tomb; and it is for the same and a few additional reasons, which the advance of science has recently developed, that we stand by the statute.

We allude to these latter, because we are desirous of reaching those who are skeptical of every argument in surgery or physic which does not come authorised by a diploma and degrees. We shall therefore take the liberty of justifying the action of the Supreme Legislature and our own poor opinion, by quoting a few passages from a most extraordinary work by one of the most extraordinary men, of this or any age. The work we speak of is entitled "The Fallacies of the Faculty," and its author is the celebrated Dr. Samuel Dickson, of London, the founder of the Chrono-Thermal System of Medicine, and the possessor of perhaps the most extended private practice of any physician in the world.

"Let the student," says Dr. Dickson, "keep in mind that a dead body is one thing and a living body another, and that a man may know anatomy as well as the best professor who ever taught it, and yet be utterly ignorant of what medicines to prescribe if he wished to alter the motions of any one organ of a living body. The too exclusive spirit in which professors have urged the necessity of investigating the bodies of the dead, has given rise to a class of medical materialists, who, hoping to find the origin of every disease made manifest by the scalpel, are ever mistaking effects for causes. Loth to believe that death may take place with-

out even a palpable change of structure, these individuals direct their attention to the minutiae of the dead, and, finding in their search, some petty enlargement, some trifling ulceration, or, it may be, some formidable tumor, or abscess, hastily set this down as the first cause of a general disease, of which it was only a development or coincident part. 'These people,' says Dr. Uwins, 'take consequence for cause, incident for source, change in the condition of the blood-vessels for powers producing such change. It is an error which has its origin in the blood and filth of the dissecting room, and which tends to degrade medicine from the dignity of a science, to the mere detail of an art.' It makes young men expert anatomical mechanics and nothing more. They leave their Universities not only with a contempt for physic, but without a single correct idea of the action of medicine on the living system, and yet, to this class of practitioners are entrusted the treatment of diseases which in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, demand medical and not surgical knowledge. In its present mechanical and degraded state, who can wonder that those who practise medicine, should so frequently cut the sorry figures they do, when examined as witnesses in courts of law, or that their evidence in most instances should appear to both the bench and the bar, a tissue of incoherences and inconsistencies throughout. So great a stumbling block to a proper knowledge of medicine has been this exclusive and too minute attention to dissection, that Dr. Baillie, its greatest patron, after retiring from practice, confessed his total want of faith in physic. The experience of his whole life was equally a satire on anatomical knowledge, and the value too often attaching to a medical reputation."

These are the bases on which we grounded our statement, "that the malefactors of a State would furnish subjects enough for all the real demands of surgical science;" and on the above opinions we rely for justification in demanding the most stringent application of the statute, against the professional instigator, as well as the journeymen body snatcher, who conjoin to desecrate the tomb. We will hear no more of the sneer of "vulgar prejudice," or be put off with the jesuitical cant of the "necessities of science." The last is an imposture, and the first is an insult, and will remain an insult, until those who affect it, prove their liberality, and at the same time their devotion to science, by bequeathing their own bodies to the scalpel. The poor and ignorant may perhaps forego their vulgar respect for the departed, if they find wealthy and pampered professors setting them so self-sacrificing an example. Until that example is set, however, we claim for the humble mound of the poor, the same exemption from barbarous desecration, as is secured to the protected vaults and stately mausoleums of the rich.

THE GUARANTEES OF FREEDOM.—Among the highest guarantees of a free government are open courts, and the assurance that no citizen can be injured by the law, unless he have power to confront his accuser; nor condemned, without the privilege of being heard in his defence. These great rights have been recognised only in a portion of the jurisprudence of this country. Grand Juries still sit in secret, like the fearful inquisition of Old Spain, and daily condemn the purest citizens on the testimony of eaves droppers, conspirators, and private enemies. In Rome the case is different. There all the tribunals are open, and the citizen is safe from covert perjuries and legal stabs in the back. We wish it were in the power of the Pope of Rome to adjudicate upon our Grand Jury system. We should then soon be rid of the greatest blot that ever stained a liberal system—the existence of secret tribunals in the midst of a free People.

THE BALTIMORE EXECUTION.—On Friday week, the murderer Alexander was executed in the prison yard, at Baltimore. The culprit negro, says a correspondent of the True Sun, "met his fate with great resignation, marching from his cell to the gallows with a firm and steady step, and with a countenance that betrayed no emotion or fear of irresolution. On the gallows he knelt and prayed aloud, then with considerable nerve stood up in order that the sheriff might adjust the rope about his neck; after which he was left alone—standing on the great precipice of eternity, into which a moment or two after he was hurried, as if with the velocity of lightning. A few convulsive struggles were observed—a motion or two of the hand—and he ceased to breathe. The crowd, having satisfied their curiosity, quietly dispersed.

CHANCES OF ROGUES.—The close calculating rogues engaged in crime in this country, base their chances and encouragement upon the system really intended for their detection. First, from the hope of avoiding detection and apprehension. Second, of escaping conviction by the absence of witnesses, and means used to vitiate and suborn their testimony. Third, from the lenity of some chicken hearted juror, or outside influence to corrupt one; and lastly from the supposed influence of his counsel or friends, or some one of the "old police," to obtain a pardon, by false representations to the Governor, whose eye alone has knowledge of the fraud.

The Disease of Honor.

Gentlemen.—During the proceedings in the recent case of Lovell vs. Gassner before his Honor Judge Vanderpool, the Court was frequently obliged to call Mr. M'Keon the defendant's counsel, to order, for improperly endeavoring to work in evidence defamatory to the lady's character. On a repetition of this attempt by the counsel, on Friday, [the Court again] reminded him of the impropriety of his course, and appealed to his "chivalry" to desist from it. "Oh, Chivalry in a Court of Justice? the age of chivalry is gone by," responded the attorney.

Now, gentlemen, if the age of chivalry is past, I, for one, am sorry to hear it. If that high and delicate sense of honor, of which "chivalry" is the refined definition, be really extinct in the breasts of those on whom we have to depend for the administration of justice, the prospect of the commonwealth is blank indeed. It is an admission which should have been given with sorrow and reluctance, and which must afflict every member of the community with a pang of shame and a sense of humiliation. It is a dreadful announcement to say that—Honor has become obsolete in courts of Justice. We have the hope left us, however, that the assumption was untrue, and that the attorney was misled by the condition of his own mind.

PROBIUS.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LOTTERY AND POLICY DEALERS.—A most tremendous excitement has been aroused among the lottery and policy sharps of New York, by a circumstance which took place at Jersey City on the afternoon of Monday last. It appears that at the public drawing of the lottery of J. W. Maury & Co. (the successors of T. G. Gregory & Co.) the number 44 was drawn twice, or rather, two numbers 44, were drawn from the same wheel.

The utmost confusion was created by this little mishap, and the impression at once spread among the policy men that it was a trick of the managers to enhance the chances of 44 being among the drawn numbers that some of their friends in the secret, might purchase heavily upon the policy men, to the ruin of that opposing interest. At any rate, the managers, as soon as the second 44 appeared, instantly stopped the drawing, reassorted the numbers, and commenced anew. This, however, was far from atoning for the error, as several numbers that came out in the first drawing, did not appear in the second, and a question was therefore immediately raised by ticket holders who would have had prizes by the first, whether the managers were not bound to pay the prizes of both drawings,—the chances having been legitimate until they reached the second 44, and the fault lying entirely with the managers. The agitation is increasing, and, in the blind alleys and back-rooms of the policy business, the excitement is terrific. Under this state of things it is not impossible that the indignant darkies and their Saxon confederates may assemble in mass, and pass resolutions suited to the crisis. It is to be regretted that the whole party cannot be passed into the Tombs.

GANGS OF JUVENILE THIEVES IN PHILADELPHIA.—Every day makes new developments of organised depravity among the young. Week before last we gave an account of the confederated gangs of infantile pickpockets in the city of London; this week our police record relates the doings at a den for the prostitution of female children in this city, and the Philadelphia papers proclaim the existence in that place of a regularly organised gang of "match boys" and girls, who are trained and encouraged to their business by designing receivers who purchase their plunder. Eight of these young pilferers, six boys and two girls, have been arrested and examined, and it has appeared therefrom that they have been instigated and encouraged in their nefarious depredations by a female named Catharine Miller. It is to be hoped that this woman, and Jenny White, the keeper of the den in this city, may receive their full deserts. No measures of punishment can be too severe for the fiends who debase the young.

A MISTAKEN MOVEMENT.—The movement of A. M. C. Smith, in introducing two miserable watch stuffers, named Gore and Marks, to the Boston authorities as the accomplices of the robbers of Currier & Troit's store, was a mistake. We do not know what Gore and Marks could have promised themselves by the expedition. They certainly could not have been so blind as to suppose that they would have been allowed to make up for the deficiencies in the proof by offering themselves as State's Evidences; or that, by the threats of taking such a position, they could secretly wring from Black Bill and his friends the discovery of the "swag." If so, they were very foolish watch stuffers, as the result proved.

PAT McQUADE BAILED.—This notorious receiver of stolen goods, who has, during the three or four past years, had so many narrow escapes from justice, has again succeeded in slipping through the very teeth of the State prison, and in setting at defiance an actual conviction for felony. This result was effected by the management of counsel, who, having obtained a stay of sentence for time to make up a bill of exceptions, issued a writ of habeas corpus, and succeeded in getting him bailed before Judge Edmonds.

He was bailed on four charges of felony, and on one conviction. In the latter case he abides the decision of the Supreme Court on the legal exceptions to his trial. Three of the remaining charges are indictments, which it was not thought necessary to press after he had been found guilty on a previous charge, and the last is a fresh complaint lodged against him since his conviction, for receiving stolen goods from a notorious thief, with a knowledge that they had been stolen. For this, and for the three untried indictments, he is held to answer at the next term of the sessions.

We hope that under this state of things, every one of the remaining indictments will be pressed against him. His numerous escapes, his repeated betrayal of his accomplices to save himself, and his continued defiance of the law by familiar relations with certain influential police officers, have so impugned the integrity of our criminal tribunals, that his conviction is not only required for the safety of the property of our citizens, but for the vindication of the character of our courts of justice.

A GRAND JURY IN POLITICS.—The Grand Jury of Mobile have, on their own motion, found a true bill against the Mayor of the city, the President of the Common Council, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and against a member of the Common Council, for opening the ballot boxes entrusted to their keeping, and examining and comparing the lists and tickets, for the purpose of ascertaining how the voters had cast their votes at the recent municipal election, in that city. In reply to this pompous fulmination, the Mayor comes out with a card in the papers, and says that every charge in the indictment is false and without even the color of truth. The mayor's word against the affirmations of the grand jury for a thousand pounds!

SWEEPING WORK.—The Grand Jury of Philadelphia city and county state, in a recent presentment, that during their late sitting they acted on 286 bills, only 65 of which they ignored. They apologise for this latter result, however, by ascribing the escape of the 65 to the non attendance of witnesses. Our only surprise is that they did not indict the remaining 221 on suspicion. We shall be more surprised still, if fifty out of their 221 indictments result in convictions. Grand Juries perpetrate more wrongs by an arrogant and persecuting spirit, and saddle more expenses on the state by untenable indictments, than all the other errors and evils of the law combined.

PROPERTY vs. LIFE.—A negro slave, named Tom, who was tried in Clarendon, Ala., on the 15th of February, for the murder of another slave, named Sam, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to four weeks imprisonment, and twenty-five lashes per week, during the interim. If Tom had been free, the probability is that he would have been hanged. His present sentence saves him to his master. The law is always more tender to property than to human life. See the case of the children and the turnips, under the head of Foreign items, on the second page.

A VILLAIN CAUGHT.—A man named Henry Barlow, was arrested on Monday, and committed to prison, on a charge of cutting and carrying away the telegraphic wires in the vicinity of 33d and 35th streets. If the proof be clear against him, we hope the miscreant will be punished with the utmost severity. The penalty for such an offence as the above, should be the same as attaches to the robbing of the mail.

DEFAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—A young lawyer at Washington named Hosea H. Smith, has been arrested for attempting to defraud the Government. A man must be a wretch indeed who would attempt to defraud the Government in the present crisis.

GUILTY OF MURDER.—Geo. Queen, the slave of John D. Dowling, Esq., of Charles county, Md., who killed Mr. Jesse Cook, in that county, in August last, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung.

MURDER OF A WIFE.—A man named Jones killed his wife the week before last in St. Clair county, Alabama. He was only two or three months married. He made no attempt to escape, and it is believed to be the result of insanity.

New Counterfeits.

SPURIOUS MEXICAN DOLLARS.—Captain Eli Hathaway, of the schooner George, was arrested at New Orleans, on the 9th ult., having in his possession five hundred counterfeit Mexican dollars. The Delta says the prisoner was seen coming from the schooner, and on being searched, a quantity of the spurious coin was found secreted on his person. On examining the cabin, 300 dollars more were found, and Hathaway was arrested. These dollars are the best imitations that we have seen for a long time, but may be detected by the ring, the freshness of workmanship, and the letters U and P, in the word "Republica," being out of line. In the word "Libertad," too, the letter T is higher than the R. They are made of a chemical compound somewhat resembling glass, and covered over with a silver coating not thicker than fine letter paper. It is said they were made in Boston, and intended for the Texas market, and as there is no knowing to what extent they may have been circulated, the community should be on the look-out to detect them. Hathaway was found guilty, and remanded back to jail to await his sentence.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

These dollars were made in Boston and many of them have been circulated in this city during the last three months.—*Eds. National Police Gazette.*

BANK OF SANDUSKY.—"Two's."—The Cleveland Plain Dealer says: "Spurious bills of the denomination of \$3, purporting to have been issued by the Bank of Sandusky, are circulated in this vicinity. The paper as well as the engraving is coarse. The filling up and signatures are the same hand writing. W. W. Witherall, Cashier; B. Higgins, President. Higgins in the bill shown us is written 'Higgins.' In the centre at the top is a figure 2, very faint; just below and at the right is a dog standing over the dead carcass of a deer lying on his back, horns down, in the distance on the left, is the small figure of an Indian with a drawn bow; at the right end is a male figure smoking with hat on; at the left a female figure. No. 3185. Sandusky, May 1, 1846."

SPURIOUS COIN.—We have seen of late, says the Matamoros Flag, a good deal of spurious American coin in circulation—dollars and half dollars. Although well stamped, they can be easily detected by their leaden appearance and light weight. They bear date several years back, but are evidently of recent coinage, and we have our suspicions that we need go no further than this city to find the mint from which they flow.

Q.—We are indebted to the politeness of S. Taylor, the publisher of the "U. S. MONEY REPORTER," for the following new counterfeits:

COMMERCIAL BANK, BATH, MAINE.—TENS—No. 221, letter D. dated Nov. 3, 1846, altered from some broken bank. Easily detected by the words "State of Maine," and "Bath" being written over an erasure.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY.—THREES—letter A, pay J. G. Love, vignette, full face head of Clay; in the genuine it presents a profile. An Indian woman in the lower corner, and a peasant girl in the right hand upper corner, which are not in the genuine. The genuine has "three dollars" frequently repeated across top and bottom, the counterfeit has not. This bill is well calculated to deceive, the engraving being good, and the signature of U. McKnight, Pres't, very well done.

Detroit Correspondence.

DETROIT, MICH., 18th of Feb. 1847.

The Highway Robbery—Suspicion of the Sleigh-driver—Arrest of Glancy—Flight of Merrigan.

GENTLEMEN:

The utmost excitement has prevailed here for the last few days in relation to the daring highway robbery perpetrated upon Mr. Cowan of Canada West, between this city and Monroe, on the evening of the 10th inst. As the particulars may have reached you, I will only briefly refer to them for a proper understanding of what has subsequently transpired.

On the evening of the 10th inst. Mr. Cowan engaged Thomas Merrigan of this place, to drive him in a cutter to Monroe. They set out at 10 o'clock, Merrigan driving. When they had got 5 miles on their road, a man apparently in a state of intoxication swerved up against the sleigh, and turning suddenly struck a desperate blow at the head of Mr. Cowan with a heavy bludgeon. Mr. Cowan caught the blow on his arm, seized and wrested the stick from the robber and dealt him a blow in return. He aimed another, but this he testified was ward off by Merrigan, who had thrown himself between them and who after this interference ran back to his horses. The assailant then sprang again at Cowan over the back of the sleigh, and the movement being seconded at the same moment by the overturning of the vehicle, he succeeded in mounting on Mr. Cowan's prostrate body and demanded his money with his fingers clenched upon his throat. Mr. C. was then allowed to stand up for a moment to be searched, but the robber, as if repenting of his lenity, drew his bludgeon and knocked him down, and on his rising, knocked him down again. He then commenced the rifling of his person and having accomplished this, ordered him back into the sleigh. While this outrage was in progress Merrigan stood looking on, and at its conclusion he humbly asked the highwayman if he might have his buffalo robe and a few things that had tumbled out upon the snow. The villain graciously acceded and then ordered the vehicle to proceed.

When the robber was out of sight, Cowan abandoned the sleigh and sought refuge in a neighboring house till morning, when he returned to the city and laid his statement before Justice O'Beirne, and testified solemnly that he believed Merrigan was an accomplice of the footpad. Merrigan protested his innocence, declared he was feeble from sickness, and that he therefore had not been able to interfere, &c., but the facts being very strong against him, he was held to bail in the sum of \$1000.

From the description which Mr. Cowan gave of his assailant, it struck one of our officers that the highwayman might be a man named Owen Glancy, who had formerly been in Merrigan's employ. He communicated his impressions to the Sheriff, and on Friday night Glancy was arrested and confronted with Mr. Cowan. He was at once recognised by Mr. C. as his assailant, and he was more fully identified by the discovery of blood upon his clothes, and also of a wound upon his head, which had been dealt him by Mr. Cowan in the commencement of the struggle. On Saturday he was examined, when facts were elucidated which bore so conclusively against Merrigan, that a fresh warrant was issued to hold him to a higher bail. He had got wind of his danger, however, and either escaped or secreted himself, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the officers, under the personal encouragement of the magistrate himself, he has not yet been found. The ruffian Glancy is in safe custody, and will be held to answer for his atrocious outrage. I trust that I shall soon be able to acquaint you with the arrest of Merrigan. Yours, R.

Hartford Correspondence.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 26th, 1847.

Horrible Developments of Crime—Dick O'Connell, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—If the higher grades of crime are sparse in our "land of steady habits," we certainly can once in a while, show up one of a unique character. Two men, citizens of this place, of the names of Thompson and Walker are now in prison, awaiting trial before our adjourned Superior Court to be holden next week, on charges of the most revolting and unnatural character. Thompson will be presented, by bill of the Grand Jury, who were specially summoned for the occasion—First, for an attempt at rape upon his own daughter, a child but eleven years old. Second, for procuring the ravishment of his own wife by Walker, he, the husband, holding her and using threats and violence in aid of Walker's purpose, and Third, for

Walker will be presented for the rape jointly with Thompson, the penalty of which, under our statute is State prison for life. It is doubtful to my mind whether any form of indictment will lie against the third charge; the manner of this particular act seemingly never to have been contemplated by statute or common law. We have a general statute against high crimes and misdemeanors, but it is doubtful whether by any construction its provisions will reach the new principles involved in this case. The case occurred in the town of Southington and the parties have hitherto been classed among the decent portion of the laboring portion people.

The pickpocket who so adroitly slipped through the fingers of our police and was discharged last 4th of July, calling himself Richard Park, was after all no other than Dick O'Connell, brother to Jack O'Connell, then in prison here, and subsequently sent to our State prison, as you will perhaps remember. Your police were anxious at the time to ascertain who the chap really was, and may perhaps be glad to learn the fact now. Yours,

Long Island Correspondence.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 24th, 1847.

Gentlemen:—I take the liberty of informing you of certain facts that have occurred in and about our quiet village, which I think should be made known; and if you agree with me, you will oblige a friend to Right, by publishing them in your valuable journal. "About 2 weeks ago, application was made to one of our county officers, by a policeman of your city, to institute certain inquiries calculated to lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of a resident of these parts, charged with conspiracy and false pretences. Such steps were taken, that on Wednesday last the prisoner was secured by the New-York policeman and an officer of Brooklyn, with the assistance of some of the officers of the village. Mr. Holland, of this place, was then hired by the policemen to convey them, with their charge, to Brooklyn, for which place they started about 8 o'clock in the evening, and arrived safely. Mr. Holland, having delivered the three passengers at Fulton Ferry, politely demanded pay for his services, at the rate of five dollars for the conveyance, and one dollar for the board of the two policemen while at Jamaica, which was refused, and Mr. Holland was assaulted by the N. York officer. If such things should transpire in this country, I am inclined to think the New-York police man would find himself arrested. What think you? JUSTICE.

We think that "Justice" can get justice if he will state his case to the Mayor and Chief of Police of this city.—*Eds. National Police Gazette.*

BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Officer Doyle, while on duty Wednesday, discovered a man who subsequently gave his name as James Adams, force open the door of a dwelling house in William street, by means of chisel, and arrested him on the premises. The accused was taken to the Tombs, and locked up for examination.

THEFT OF A CARPET BAG.—Three men, named David Coughlan, Wm. Hurst and Wm. Simmons, were taken into custody, Wednesday, by Assistant Captain Colladey and Officer Doyle, of the 4th ward, on a charge of stealing 7 carpet bags, worth \$17 60, from the store of Crouch & Fitzgerald, No. 1 Maiden Lane, and 1 carpet bag from the store of Henry Jacobus, No. 476 Broadway. They were also found in possession of a few more of the same sort, for which the owner may apply to Col. Snow, clerk, Lower Police Court.

PERVERSION OF CHARITY.—Officers Stephens and McManus, on Tuesday, found two females named Mary McGowan and Ann Waters, in the act of telling on the Points, for rum, a quantity of wood which they had received from the Almshouse.

ROBBERY.—A man named William Gilbert, from St. Johns, New-Brunswick, yesterday stole three dollars from a man at Catharine Ferry. He was pursued by the policeman, when he ran to the end of the wharf and jumped into the river, from which he was rescued by Policemen Allen, and taken to the Tombs and locked up. It was supposed he was partially insane.

General Sessions.

MARCH TERM.

March 1.—The March term of this Court commenced to-day before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Livingston and Walsh. The calendar of the term is as follows, viz.—manslaughter 1, mayhem 1, arson 1, forgery 1, burglary 7, grand larceny 7, obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences 3, riotous conduct 2, making 22 new cases. Previously convicted 4, previously indicted 19, bastardy 1, witnesses 4. Total 49.

Grand Inquest.—The following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors for the present term, viz. Henry Parish, (foreman), Paul Babcock, Wm. T. Banker, Alfred H. Clark, Isaac Covert, Samuel N. Dodge, John Dunn, Thomas J. Gildersleeve, John Hutchins, Asa Hall, John Knowles, Sidney Mason, Jacob H. Mett, Joseph Murphy, James Plinkerton, John Patton, George L. Fride, Daniel Parish, Dow D. Williamson, Wm. H. White, and Jacob S. Platt—total 21; to whom Alderman Livingston delivered an able charge, relative to their duties, the nature of the cases which would be presented for their consideration &c., at the close of which the Grand Inquest retired to commence their labors.

Petit Jurors.—Only 30 persons of the 64, summoned to attend as petit jurors, answered to their names.—Fines were imposed upon ten persons who had failed to attend as jurors.

Trial for Burglary.—William Peterson was then called to trial on an indictment for burglary in the 3d degree, in having a short time ago feloniously entered the porter house of Sheldon Burnell, at the corner of Broad and Wall street, with intent to rob the same. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court remanded the prisoner for sentence.

William H. Holts was next placed at the bar for trial on a charge of burglary in the 1st degree, in having broken into the dwelling house of Mr. Isaac J. Greenwood, No. 65 Murray street, on the night of the 31st December last, with intent to steal. The jury found the accused guilty, and the court remanded him for sentence.

Plea of Guilty.—Thomas Johnson, alias Henry Clark, colored, on being arraigned, withdrew a former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to a petit larceny. Plea received, and the prisoner sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary for six months.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—A young man by the name of Jackson G. Brookens, was put on his trial for having, in the month of July last, stolen from the trunk of James Campbell, of 66 Orchard st., a promissory note, drawn in favor of John. Coey, the complainant, for \$60. For the prosecution, Mr. Campbell deposed that he missed the note in question, and immediately gave notice to Coey. Witness subsequently ascertained that the note was in the hands of one Samuel Cockcroft, who had it for collection.

Officer Cummings deposed that he arrested the prisoner, who admitted that he had given the note to Cockcroft.

For the defence, it was shown in evidence that the prisoner had previously sustained an excellent character.

The jury after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Trial for Manslaughter.—William McFadden was put on his trial for having, on the 7th of January last, caused the death of Patrick Muldoon, by beating him so severely that he died shortly afterwards. But little progress had been made in the trial before the court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Trial of McFadden resumed.—The trial of William McFadden for having caused the death of Patrick Muldoon, was resumed at the opening of the Court. Dr. Holmes testified to the injuries received by the deceased, but was unable to say whether his death was caused by blows or from a fall. On the part of the defence several witnesses were examined, who testified to the previous good character of the accused. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree—and he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for one year.

TRIAL FOR BURGLARY.—A German named Joseph Eberly, was placed upon his trial for having on the night of the 1st of January last, burglariously entered the store of George Rogers, No. 3 Chamber street, and stealing two watches valued at \$11. The accused was caught in the act by officer O'Neal, of the Sixth Ward, who arrested the prisoner and found the property in his possession. The entrance was effected by forcing the shutters and cutting a hole through one of the panes of glass. Upon the arrest of the prisoner he made a most desperate resistance, but was finally secured and taken to the Sixth Ward Station House, where he was searched and a number of burglar's instruments were found upon his person. He then made a second attempt to escape, and would have succeeded had he not been knocked down and properly ironed. The evidence was so conclusive that the jury without leaving their seats, found the accused guilty of burglary in the 3d degree—and he was sentenced to be confined in the State prison for the term of three years. It was shown in the course of the trial that the prisoner had not been fifteen days in the country, at the time of the commission of the burglary.

There being no other cases ready for trial the Court adjourned until Thursday at 11 o'clock.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AND REAPPEARANCE.—On the night of Wednesday 23d, an interesting young girl who has resided with her mother, a widow lady, at No. 71 Beekman street, left her home for the purpose of visiting a relation, and not appearing that night, and no trace of her whereabouts being obtained for three or four days, the most extreme alarm was felt by her parents and her friends. The case got in the newspapers, the girl's person and dress were described, and all sorts of conjectures were made as to the occasion of her disappearance. Two days more rolled around and as the excitement increased, another Mary Rogers mystery appeared to dawn upon the press, but this interesting state of things was suddenly brought to a conclusion by the reappearance of the young lady at her home on Monday last. On entering the house, she demanded her clothes, which being refused, she made an assault of the most furious character upon her mother, even endangering her life.—At this stage of the proceedings policemen were called in, and the disconsolate young lady was borne off to the station house. The secret history of the affair doubtless lies in the two facts, that at the time of her disappearance, a strange young man, who had been awaiting her coming forth, was seen to walk off with her; and on her return, the same person was seen to part with her a short distance from home and remain, as if awaiting her return. She is believed to be insane, and the impression is, that this state of mind has been taken advantage of by a villain to seduce her.

CAME TO NEW YORK.—The sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars was stolen from the house of S. G. Bennett, of New Milford, Conn., on Monday 16th, in bills of the denomination of \$5, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford.

The money belonged to a lady by the name of Amelia Northrop; and it is supposed, was taken by a man calling himself Jeremiah Griffin, about 21 years of age, who left that place in the cars for Bridgeport on the same day, and probably took the boat at Bridgeport for New York. This fellow is described as being 5 feet 5 inches in height, red face and very full, and very thick set,—had on when he left, a hostler's cap, and a grayish overcoat, which may help to identify his person.

Crime Disclosed.—A Tale of Monterey.

Some years ago, when there was a considerable military force stationed at Fort Leavenworth, a young officer, whose talents and integrity had secured the unbounded confidence of the government and his superior officers, so as to obtain for him the office of commissary and paymaster at that station, appeared before the commander of the garrison with the complaint that he had been robbed. He declared that his pocket book had been taken and his chest had been broken open, and a large amount of his own and the government funds taken therefrom. When asked whom he suspected, he said that his first sergeant had disappeared, and as he had placed great confidence in him, and allowed him free access to his room, he strongly suspected that he was the thief.

The colonel immediately ordered several officers and men to take different routes and pursue and arrest the fugitive. They were soon on his track, though from the start the deserter had of them, there was but little hope of his arrest. The lieutenant who had been robbed also volunteered to pursue the thief, and mounting his horse, took a different route from the other pursuers. After a long and severe ride, the sergeant was at last overtaken in the road on foot, his horse having foundered. He was immediately arrested and searched, and on his person was found the sum of two hundred dollars, which fact gave strong if not conclusive proof of his guilt. When he was taken back to the fort, a private was sent to inform Lieutenant T. of the capture.

The private met the lieutenant returning, a few miles from the fort, when he informed him that the thief had been arrested. The lieutenant exhibited some little confusion at the announcement, but expressed his gratification at the arrest. As he felt greatly relieved by the information communicated, he remarked to the private that he would take a by-path and ride over to a grocery in the neighborhood to buy some presents for the men. In the meantime, he ordered the soldier to return immediately to the fort. Accordingly they parted, taking opposite courses. Lieut. T. never returned to the fort, nor was he ever afterwards seen in the United States. His relatives and friends all believed him to have been killed, either by his own hand, or by that of some of the desperate characters who hang upon our frontier.

The sergeant was brought up for examination. The proofs were exhibited to him, the money, his flight, &c.; his only answer was, "where is my accuser? Bring him before me, and you shall see which is the thief." But Lieutenant T. could not be found. The sergeant then confessed that he had been bribed by Lieutenant T. to desert and take upon himself the infamy justly belonging to the lieutenant himself, who was a defaulter to the government, and wished to cover his crime by the alleged robbery by the sergeant. That he had given him two hundred dollars and a horse, to fly from the fort, which, after a severe conflict with conscience, he at last consented to do, but that before he had gone many miles, his horse broke down, and he was thus overtaken and arrested.

There were few persons who would believe this ingenious story of the sergeant, and the fact that he had committed a serious crime, though perhaps not the one he was charged with, prevented the few who believed his story, from interfering in his behalf. He was accordingly delivered over to the officers of justice, and after a fair trial was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for seven years, where he now is.

On the 1st of October last, as the first division of the Mexican army was marching out of the city, the force of Gen. Worth was drawn up to salute them. One of the officers of the — Infantry, who was standing in front of his company, observed, as he thought, a familiar face in the Mexican ranks—it was that of a colonel of one of their regiments. As the Mexican force halted for the rear to come up, the American left his post, and having looked up an old brother officer, both approached the Mexican and closely observed him.

As soon as the Mexican's eye fell upon the faces of the two Americans, he was observed to grow deadly pale, and to pull his cap over his eyes and turn away. But the Americans had seen enough to satisfy them that the Mexican colonel was no other than the renegade Lieutenant T., for whose crime a poor man now suffers the infamy of imprisonment in the penitentiary of Missouri. An inspection of the Mexican military roll, and inquiry among the Mexican officers, confirmed the truth of the personal observation of our officers.

We understand that this evidence will be laid before the Executive for the purpose of obtaining a commutation of the imprisonment of the unfortunate sergeant, the victim of the infamous treachery and villany of his base officer, who, to the crime of having disgraced his country's uniform and betrayed its confidence, adds the eternal infamy of the parricide and the traitor.—*N. O. Delta.*

(From a Racine, Wisconsin paper.)

THE EFFECTS OF PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—One of the strongest arguments, if such they may be called, made use of by the advocates of the Death Penalty, is, that the example afforded by public executions inspires the lookers-on with a shaking fear, and tends to deter them from incurring the same penalty. This we have always disbelieved, although we never had a good opportunity to judge correctly in this matter until last Wednesday, the day fixed for the execution of David Bonham. A fine commentary was then afforded on the policy of executions. Our town was thronged the night previous with visitors from almost every portion of the Territory—composed of men, women (?) and children, brought hither by a morbid and depraved curiosity—to see a fellow-being hung up like a dog!—God forgive them! On Wednesday, still greater crowds arrived, and our public houses, which are ample, were crowded almost to suffocation. On learning that the Governor had respited Bonham, the rage and disappointment of some men knew no bounds, they vented their feelings in loud curses against Governor Dodge,

and in indecent allusions to David Bonham and his family. Rioting, drunkenness and quarrelling, filled our usually quiet streets, and our citizens were in a constant state of apprehension, lest arson and murder would be added to the disgusting programme. One party, more desperate than the rest, got up two effigies—one of Governor Dodge, which was paraded through our streets on a pole, with a rope attached to the neck, while the bearer cried loudly—"make room for Governor Dodge!" The other effigy was intended to represent David Bonham, which was paraded a short time, and then burnt in our streets! It seemed as though a legion from hell had broken loose amongst us and had put every foul and hateful passion at work. Many miles had been traveled by most of them to witness the "sport" of a judicial murder, and they vented their chagrin and disappointment in the manner we have stated. Oh, ye advocates of the death penalty! if you have any faith now in executions, we pity you! The "softening and restraining" effects were exhibited to you on Wednesday last, and God grant the illustration may not be lost on you!

Murders.

DEATH FROM BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND.—An inquest was held on Thursday week, in New Berlin, Chenango Co., on the wife of Dr. Dan Foote. A post mortem examination was had upon the deceased, which resulted in a verdict, that she came to her death through violence inflicted upon her person by her husband. It appeared that the inhuman monster has been in the habit of beating her most brutally, and that four weeks ago, he abused her in a shameful manner, and immediately absented himself from home. She was, from these injuries confined to her bed for several days, but at last in a measure recovered.

About two weeks ago, Foote returned, and soon after, his wife ran into the street a maniac, it not being known whether he had indulged in a repetition of his outrages. Foote then again left for parts unknown, while his wife lingered in distress and in a deranged state of mind until she died. Foote's whereabouts, since he left South New Berlin, the scene of his murderous cruelty, have been ascertained, and we hear that a Telegraph message was despatched from Utica on Friday, to the Mayor of Buffalo, to put a police officer on his track. We trust the villain will be apprehended.—*Norwich Telegraph.*

If the *Norwich Telegraph* had published a description of the miscreant's person, there would be more likelihood of his being caught than there is at present.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Tuesday morning last, Daniel Snyder, residing in Upper Mahan-tongo township, in this county, was killed by his wife, who struck him three blows on his head with an axe. He lived about three hours after he received the injuries. Mrs. Snyder, after inflicting the wounds upon her husband, took a razor and cut her own throat, and, after wiping the blood from the razor and putting it away, she fell and expired. Mrs. Snyder had only been two weeks out of the Almshouse, where she had been confined on account of insanity, and it is supposed that it was owing to the return of her disease that she murdered her husband. Mr. Snyder was in good circumstances. Nine children have been left parentless by this sad affair. The only persons present at the time were the children.—*Miners' Journal.*

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—Two men entered the grocery store of an old man named Hugh Hamilton, in Trenton, on Tuesday last about two o'clock at night, while he was in bed, seized him by the throat, crying, "You damned old rascal, where's your money?" and then knocked him down and gagged him. The rogues then searched the house and found about \$100 in specie, which they took off, and left the old man in the condition they had found him. He was nearly exhausted in his bed in the morning. The sum of \$500 in bank notes, within the leaves of an old ragged book was not found by these ruffians. The old man lived alone and was supposed to be in possession of a large amount of money. A young man, named George West, has been arrested as one of the robbers, he being identified by the old man.

MURDER NEAR TORONTO.—We learn, by telegraph from Toronto, that, on Saturday night last, an old man in good circumstances, named Noah Eaton, of Toronto township, within a short distance of the city, was murdered in a horrible manner. His head and throat were cut in several places, apparently with an axe, so as to defy description. A person named James Hamilton, who resided near the deceased, was arrested on suspicion, examined and committed to jail for further examination.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING.—In a Boston paper of Friday we find a long report of an examination held on Thursday last, at Charlestown, of a case of malicious poisoning charged against Sophia Coy, wife of Richard Coy, by Mr. C.'s brother, Horace C. Coy and wife.

"It appears that Mrs. Horace Coy was very sick about the middle of December last, at which time Richard's wife came and visited her, remaining over night—though the two families had been in a great measure alienated for some time previously. The facts elicited on the examination were sufficient to warrant the holding of the accused for trial on a charge of having, while on that visit, mixed arsenic with the food of the family, by which Mr. and Mrs. Coy and their five children narrowly escaped death simultaneously, and the two former a second time a few days subsequently, by using some Indian meal which had escaped the general destruction of their house stores on a previous occasion. In default of \$10,000 bail, Mrs. Coy was committed to prison. Her husband Richard was also arrested for causing the death of a very valuable horse of his brother Horace's, by poison, in September last, but for want of sufficient evidence the charge was dismissed."

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None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and the name blown on the glass.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and solids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a purgative or alternative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mercury dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The tests are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIABETES and a STOPPAGE of URINE. They cure DYSENTERY and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS. They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.
GATSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1845.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH—Dear Sir—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give any thing to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of bonest tea. Bonest tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in those nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPESIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colic, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hrnover street, Boston, and corner of Light and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han; sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Welber, 650 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF AN INSOLVENT FROM HIS DEBTS, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE THIRD ARTICLE OF THE FIRST TITLE OF THE FIFTH CHAPTER OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 16th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Archibald Bull, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Rensselaer, Counsellor, &c., at his office in the city of Troy, on the tenth day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Jan 18

FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL

ELIXIR OF LIFE,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT one half of all diseases can be directly traced to indiscretion. Among the train of evils which follow are General Physical Prostration and Irritability of the Nervous System and loss of the Nervous Energy, Palpitation of the Heart; Wasting of the Body; Pallid, hollow, dejected countenance; sunken eye, pain in the head; dimness of vision; hair becoming grey; falling off; genital debility; impotency, and consumption. To these may be added intellectual defects—melancholy, aberrations of the mind, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, lunacy, &c.

The invigorating success of this cordial, in such cases has gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded other remedies for this class of disease in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this Cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for leucorrhoea or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing.

This Cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. The only agency in the city of New-York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

435 BROADWAY, corner of Howard-st.
All letters addressed to M. RODIN, M.D., post paid will be attended to.

FITS! FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY.

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. With all deference, however, to the opinions of the great and learned, we say that it can be cured. We would refer those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, to the following persons who have either been cured or are now under treatment:

Col. E. Denlow's daughter was afflicted 9 years, resides at Yonkers, N. Y.; W. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street; J. Ellsworth, 7 years, 12 Dover-st.; Joseph McDougal, 8 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; H. W. Smith, N. Y. Custom House; S. Kelly, 20 years, Staten Island; Miss E. McKee, 20 years, Yorkville; Miss E. Crane, 12 years, 112 Hammerly-st.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office.

Prices per box with full directions, \$5, \$17 and \$34. Sent to any part of the United States.

Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.
DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,
Principal office, 184 Grand street, N. Y.

n14

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these new-patent Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from metal (an objection to the first made by Wilder). All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 130 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.
N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.
n20 6m

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES,
76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York,
and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE." The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, and their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a16

ENOCH E. CAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

27 Centre street—New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

| NO. | NAME. | REGIMENT AND COMPANY. | AGE. | EYES. | HAIR. | COMPLEXION. | HEIGHT. | WHERE BORN. | OCCUPATION. | DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT. | DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION. | REMARKS. |
|------|----------------------|----------------------------|------|-------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 939 | Francis Flynn | 2d art'y E | 21 | blue | brown | light | 5 7 1/2 | Ireland | laborer | Sept. 7, 1846, New York | Jan. 18, 1847, Ft. Columbus | |
| 940 | John Henson | 2d art'y E | 21 | blue | brown | fair | 5 7 | Germany | weaver | Dec. 3, 1846, New York | Jan. 16, 1847, " | |
| 941 | William Davis | recruit | 21 | blue | brown | fair | 5 9 | Carlow, Ireland | clerk | Mar. 7, 1846, New York | Jan. 20, 1847, " | |
| 942 | John Kennedy | rec't G. serv. | 26 | gray | brown | fair | 5 3 1/2 | Longford Co., Ireland | laborer | Jan. 18, 1847, White Hall, N. Y. | Jan. 18, 1847, White Hall, N. Y. | |
| 943 | Henry A. Watson | ord. depart. | 26 | blue | brown | dark | 5 9 | Bordentown, N. J. | soldier | Jan. 2, 1847, Washington ar. | Jan. 20, 1847, Washington ar. | |
| 944 | Carl Kern | recruit | 26 | gray | brown | fair | 5 8 | Brunswick, Germany | shoe-maker | Baltimore, Md. | Jan. 14, 1847, Ft. McHenry | |
| 945 | Wm. B. Collings | rec't 1st inf. | 20 | blue | brown | fair | 5 7 1/2 | Wilkesbarre, Pa. | printer | Nov. 2, 1846, Burlington, Iowa | Dec. 17, 1846, St. Louis, Mo. | Date of enlistment not given. Has been in Navy; deserted en route Jefferson b'k. |
| 946 | Leonard Harbach | rec't 1st inf. | 26 | blue | brown | fair | 5 6 1/2 | Pittsburg, Pa. | soldier | Oct. 22, 1846, " | Dec. 17, 1846, " | Of preprocessing appearance; served one enlistment in Co. B., 1st Dragoons; deserted en route to Jefferson b'k. |
| 947 | Henry Fuller | recruit | 23 | hazel | brown | dark | 5 5 | Lebanon, Connecticut | painter | Jan. 20, 1847, Boston | Jan. 25, 1847, Boston | |
| 948 | John Burns | gen. service | 31 | brown | it brown | ruddy | 5 5 1/2 | Meath, Ireland | laborer | Jan. 19, 1847, Albany | Jan. 23, 1847, Albany, N. Y. | |
| 949 | Robert Crawford | rec't 4th Art. | 27 | blue | dark | dark | 5 9 | Richmond, Va. | cabinetmaker | Sept. 1, 1846, Lewisburgh | Jan. 22, 1847, Fort Monroe | |
| 950 | Joseph H. Hilton | recruit | 31 | blue | brown | ruddy | 5 5 1/2 | Chester, Penn. | carp't weaver | Jan. 20, 1847, Philadelphia | Jan. 21, 1847, Philadelphia | |
| 951 | John Davis | 3d Art. Co. K | 31 | brown | gray | ruddy | 5 10 | Charles City Co. Va. | farmer | Nov. 20, 1846, Fort Moultrie, S. C. | Jan. 21, 1847, Fort Moultrie, S. C. | Has served in the marine corps supposed to have gone to Virginia |
| 952 | Noah Gillett | " " | 21 | hazel | brown | fair | 5 11 | Green Co. Tenn. | tailor | Oct. 7, 1846, Spring Place Tenn. | Jan. 21, 1847, " | Of slender frame. Probably gone to his native place. |
| 953 | Allen D. Watkins | 6th inf. Co. A | 25 | blue | brown | dark | 5 5 | Frankford | laborer | Aug. 10, 1846, Detroit | Jan. 18, 1847, Detroit | At the time of desertion temporarily attached to Light Company K, 1st Artillery |
| 954 | Andrew Wolan | 4th Art. " G | 22 | blue | brown | fair | 5 5 1/2 | Down, Ireland | laborer | Sept. 22, 1846, New-York | Nov. 21, 1846, Monterey, Mex. | |
| 955 | Wm. Murphy | recruit | 19 | blue | brown | fair | 5 4 | Virginia | laborer | Jan. 8, 1847, Burlington, Iowa | Jan. 12, 1847, Burlington, Iowa | |
| 956 | Morgan Lee | 3d inf. Co. D | 21 | blue | light | fair | 5 8 | Futman Co. N. Y. | driver | Jan. 20, 1847, Newport, Ky. | Nov. 27, 1846, Matamoros, Mex. | |
| 957 | Patrick Dalton | " " B | 21 | blue | light | light | 5 9 | Quebec, Canada | farmer | Aug. 2, 1846, Sachets Harbor, N. Y. | Oct. 25, 1846, Carmago, Mex. | |
| 958 | John Cattle | " " B | 23 | black | dark | dark | 5 8 1/2 | Ireland | laborer | April 25, 1846, " | Nov. 29, 1846, Matamoros, Mex. | |
| 959 | Henry I. Thompson | " " A | 27 | blue | brown | fair | 5 5 | Fredericksburg, Va. | machinist | Sept. 13, 1846, Fort Gratiot, Mich. | Dec. 16, 1846, " | |
| 960 | Edward Brady | gen. service | 31 | gray | dark | fair | 5 6 | Ireland | shoemaker | Aug. 31, 1846, Boston | Dec. 16, 1846, " | |
| 961 | John Gillen | " " | 33 | hazel | brown | fair | 5 6 | Roscommon, Ireland | laborer | Jan. 26, 1847, New-York | Jan. 30, 1847, New-York city | Supposed to be still in th city. |
| 962 | Wm. Berger | " " | 33 | hazel | brown | fair | 5 6 | Longford, Ireland | laborer | Jan. 26, 1847, " | Jan. 30, 1847, " | |
| 963 | Francis F. Robinson | recruit | 23 | blue | brown | fair | 5 3 1/2 | Jeffrey, N. H. | sailor | Jan. 21, 1847, Boston | Jan. 23, 1847, Boston | |
| 964 | Peter Roeker | rec't 3d inf. | 21 | hazel | brown | light | 5 5 | Baden, Germany | laborer | Jan. 4, 1847, New-Orleans, La. | Jan. 8, 1847, New-Orleans, La. | |
| 965 | Henry Fulton | recruit | 21 | black | dark | fair | 5 9 1/2 | York, N. Y. | laborer | Jan. 26, 1847, Boston | Jan. 28, 1847, Boston | |
| 966 | Thomas Ross | rec't 3d inf. | 22 | gray | brown | light | 5 10 | Buffalo, N. Y. | sailor | Jan. 7, 1847, New-Orleans | Jan. 20, 1847, New-Orleans | |
| 967 | Francis Vanston | Recruit | 23 | hazel | brown | florid | 5 6 | Queens Co., Ireland | laborer | Dec. 29, 1846, New-York | Jan. 20, 1847, From princ'pl depot Fort Columbus | Enlisted for 3d Dragoons |
| 968 | Wm. R. Leroy | " " | 26 | gray | dark | sallow | 5 10 | West Troy, N. Y. | laborer | Dec. 26, 1846, " | Jan. 20, 1847, " | " " " |
| 969 | Theodore Lissaman | " " | 24 | gray | light | fair | 5 10 | Hanover | farmer | Jan. 16, 1847, " | Jan. 22, 1847, " | " " " |
| 970 | John Fulmer | " " | 24 | blue | brown | fair | 5 3 | Wirttemberg, Germany | butcher | Jan. 12, 1847, " | Jan. 26, 1847, " | " Gen. service |
| 971 | John Beach | " " | 23 | brown | dark | dark | 5 3 1/2 | Whiteborough, N. Y. | farmer | Jan. 18, 1847, " | Jan. 26, 1847, " | " " " |
| 972 | Thos. Featherstone | " " | 20 | gray | brown | light | 5 0 | Clara Co., Ireland | coopersmith | Jan. 19, 1847, " | Jan. 30, 1847, " | " 3d Dragoons |
| 973 | James McDonald | " " | 28 | blue | brown | light | 5 8 | Tyrone Co., Ireland | laborer | Jan. 14, 1847, " | Jan. 30, 1847, " | " " " |
| 974 | James Butler | Md. rifle m B | 25 | blue | light | fair | 5 10 1/2 | Plainsburg, Ireland | painter | Jan. 28, 1847, " | Feb. 3, 1847, " | " Gen. service |
| 975 | James McEwen | Recruit | 31 | gray | brown | fair | 5 8 | Ireland | laborer | Dec. 8, 1846, New-Orleans | Dec. 23, 1846, New Orleans | Did not draw any clothing |
| 976 | Frederick Lahure | Ord'n. Dep't. | 35 | blue | light | ruddy | 5 7 1/2 | Ireland | laborer | Jan. 17, 1847, Pottsville, Penn. | Jan. 26, 1847, Pottsville, Penn. | |
| 977 | Patrick Connors | Gen. Service | 29 | hazel | black | ruddy | 5 8 | Prussia | blacksmith | Dec. 1, 1846, St. Louis arsenal | Jan. 16, 1847, St. Louis arsenal | |
| 978 | John Owens | Recruit | 23 | gray | sandy | ruddy | 5 8 1/2 | Limerick, Ireland | laborer | Jan. 28, 1847, Burlington, Vt. | Jan. 31, 1847, Burlington, Vt. | Has a large mole on the right cheek |
| 979 | Patrick Holohan | " " | 23 | blue | brown | light | 5 9 | New-Haven, Conn. | laborer | Jan. 18, 1847, Louisville, Ky. | Jan. 30, 1847, Louisville, Ky. | |
| 980 | Wm. Smith | Recruit | 27 | hazel | black | fair | 5 11 | Co. Galway, Ireland | blacksmith | Jan. 29, 1847, Rochester, N. Y. | Feb. 4, 1847, Rochester, N. Y. | |
| 981 | Thomas Hamilton | Recruit | 37 | hazel | black | fair | 5 11 | West Farm, N. Y. | blacksmith | Jan. 21, 1847, New-York | Jan. 23, 1847, New-York | en route to Governors Island |
| 982 | Hugh Plunkett | Cap. Lovell's Co. 6th inf. | 36 | hazel | brown | fair | 5 9 1/2 | Tipperary Co. Ireland | servant | Jan. 28, 1847, New-York city | Feb. 1, 1847, New-York city | |
| 983 | Nicholas Wherrett | Recruit | 23 | gray | brown | fair | 5 7 | Baltimore Md. | soldier | Feb. 1, 1847, " | Jan. 3, 1847, " | |
| 984 | John D. Smith | Recruit | 23 | gray | brown | fair | 5 7 | Pennsylvania | sailor | Dec. 22, 1846, Bedford, Pa. | Feb. 11, 1847, Ft. Columbus N. Y. | |
| 985 | Patrick McElroy | " " | 23 | blue | brown | fair | 5 4 | Down Co. Ireland | tobaccoist | Feb. 8, 1847, Boston | Feb. 11, 1847, " | } Took with them the Depot |
| 986 | Amos Proctor | " " | 34 | black | black | dark | 5 6 | Chesham, Mass. | weaver | Feb. 3, 1847, Lowell | Feb. 11, 1847, " | Berge. |
| 987 | Wm. Jones | " " | 23 | blue | light | fair | 5 6 | Suffolk Co. N. Y. | clerk | Feb. 3, 1847, Baltimore | Feb. 6, 1847, Baltimore, Md. | Has a high forehead scar upon the right eye, & stands erect. |
| 988 | Francis Clark | " mt. rifle | 19 | dark | dark | dark | 5 7 1/2 | Prov. of Ulster, Ireland | tailor | Feb. 3, 1847, Newark, N. J. | Feb. 7, 1847, Newark, N. J. | Was drunk when he left the |
| 989 | John Graf | " " | 30 | hazel | black | dark | 5 8 | Baden, Germany | fabblacksmith | Jan. 7, 1847, Mobile, Ala. | Jan. 18, 1847, Mobile, Ala. | Rendezvous, had on the fati- |
| 990 | Jeremiah Foley | " " | 30 | blue | dark | fair | 5 8 | Ireland | waiter | Feb. 3, 1847, Albany, N. Y. | Feb. 4, 1847, Albany, N. Y. | gure dress of the mt. rifle. |
| 991 | Samuel Wells | " " | 30 | hazel | dark | ruddy | 5 8 | Salem, N. Y. | carpenter | Feb. 2, 1847, " | Feb. 4, 1847, " | During march to Tampico. |
| 992 | John C. Oetting | 1st inf. C | 31 | blue | light | light | 5 8 1/2 | Bremen, Germany | segar-maker | Aug. 28, 1846, Saint Louis, Mo. | Jan. 16, 1847, 30 mile fr'm Victoria | |
| 993 | Christian Stenaveden | " " | 31 | hazel | brown | light | 5 8 | Hanover | soap-maker | Aug. 27, 1846, " | Jan. 18, 1847, " | |
| 994 | Wm. James | 3d Art. | 24 | blue | light | dark | 5 6 | England | blacksmith | Oct. 24, 1846, New-York | Dec. 23, 1846, Ceralvo, Mex. | } Took with them their full |
| 995 | Thomas Shea | " " | 26 | blue | brown | swarthy | 5 7 1/2 | Ireland | carpenter | Oct. 23, 1846, " | Dec. 23, 1846, " | set of arms and accoutre- |
| 996 | Francis Shea | " " | 25 | blue | brown | fair | 5 8 | Ireland | carpenter | Oct. 22, 1846, " | Dec. 23, 1846, " | ments, knapsacks, havers- |
| 997 | David Arman | 3d inf. I | 25 | blue | sandy | ruddy | 5 10 1/2 | Wexford, Ireland | farmer | Mar. 4, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y. | Dec. 25, 1846, en route to Victoria | sacks, canteens and straps. |
| 998 | Gill Roberts | " " | 25 | gray | dark | dark | 5 8 1/2 | New-Orleans | laborer | July 28, 1846, Matamoros, Mex. | Feb. 6, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa. | |
| 999 | Isaac Fitzpatrick | Recruit | 26 | blue | black | dark | 5 8 1/2 | Kings, Ireland | laborer | Jan. 1, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa. | Feb. 8, 1847, " | |
| 1000 | Henry Smith | " " | 26 | blue | brown | ruddy | 5 7 1/2 | Philadelphia, Pa. | blacksmith | Jan. 29, 1847, " | Feb. 8, 1847, " | |
| 1001 | Paul Tague | " " | 26 | blue | brown | ruddy | 5 7 1/2 | Tyrone, Ireland | hostler | Jan. 26, 1847, " | Feb. 6, 1847, " | |
| 1002 | Joseph Curry | 4th art. F | 26 | hazel | brown | fair | 5 8 | Baltimore, Md. | farmer | July 28, 1846, Cumberland | Dec. 24, 1846, Fort Polt, Ft. Isabel | |
| 1003 | John Washburn | " " | 19 | gray | brown | fair | 5 6 1/2 | Saratoga, N. Y. | farmer | May 21, 1846, Utica | Dec. 25, 1846, " | |
| 1004 | Robert Scully | 6th inf. B | 23 | blue | auburn | fair | 5 9 | Tyrone, Ireland | laborer | Jan. 16, 1847, New-Orleans | Feb. 1, 1847, New-Orleans | Supposed to be in the neigh- |
| 1005 | John Maxwell | recruit | 23 | hazel | d brown | dark | 5 6 1/2 | Monmouth Co. N. J. | carpenter | Feb. 11, 1847, Trenton, N. J. | Feb. 11, 1847, Trenton, N. J. | Supposed to be of Irish origin. |
| 1006 | Edward O'Donnell | 4th inf. E | 36 | gray | brown | light | 5 6 1/2 | Down Co. Ireland | soldier | Nov. 16, 1838, Frederick | Feb. 3, 1847, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 3d desertion escaped from con- |
| 1007 | Wm. Smith | gen. service | 24 | gray | dark | light | 5 9 | Dublin, Ireland | baker | Jan. 27, 1847, Dayton, Ohio | Feb. 6, 1847, Dayton, Ohio | finement for desertion, sup- |
| 1008 | John A. Goodwin | mt. rifle. C | 21 | hazel | brown | fair | 5 4 | Alexandria, D. C. | baker | Jan. 26, 1847, Washington, D. C. | Feb. 12, 1847, Baltimore, 1st deser- | tion passed himself in Boston as |
| 1009 | Barney Williams | 1st art. D | 35 | blue | brown | dark | 5 7 | Springfield, Vt. | farmer | April 2, 1846, Boston, Mass. | Feb. 13, 1847, Allyn's Point, Ct. | S. B. W. Wilds. |
| 1010 | John Edwards | recruit | 23 | blue | black | sallow | 5 8 | Hayre, France | tailor | Feb. 8, 1847, Richmond, Va. | Feb. 13, 1847, Richmond Va. | \$6.00 Bounty paid. |
| 1011 | James Corrigan | " " | 21 | blue | brown | fair | 5 4 | Tyrone, Ireland | laborer | Feb. 3, 1847, Utica, N. Y. | Feb. 11, 1847, Utica, N. Y. | Supposed to be concealed by |
| 1012 | John Connelly | 3d art. K | 27 | blue | brown | fair | 5 6 1/2 | Roscommon " | mason | Sept. 12, 1846, New-York | Feb. 12, 1847, Fort Moultrie | his friends in Utica |
| 1013 | Henry Brooks | recruit | 25 | blue | brown | fair | 5 4 1/2 | Philadelphia, Pa. | tailor | Feb. 1, 1847, Boston | Feb. 4, 1847, Boston | John Free is supposed to be |
| 1014 | Peter Ricker | 3d inf. | 21 | hazel | brown | light | 5 5 | Baden, Germany | labourer | Jan. 4, 1847, New-Orleans | Jan. 8, 1847, N. O. Barracks | the real name of this recruit |
| 1015 | Thomas Ross | 7th inf. | 21 | gray | brown | light | 5 10 | Buffalo, N. Y. | sailor | Jan. 7, 1847, " | Jan. 20, 1847, " | and that he has served in |
| 1016 | John Myers | 6th inf. | 30 | blue | dark | dark | 5 8 | Adams Co., Pa. | laborer | Jan. 20, 1847, " | Jan. 28, 1847, " | the marine corps. |
| 1017 | Robert Scully | 3d inf. | 23 | blue | dark | fair | 5 8 | Tyrone Co., Ireland | clerk | Jan. 26, 1847, " | Jan. 30, 1847, " | A recruit |
| 1018 | Wm. Russell | gen. service | 28 | hazel | brown | fair | 5 8 1/2 | Gangiernew, W. Wales | sailor | Jan. 9, 1847, " | Feb. 14, 1847, " | " |
| 1019 | John McKoy | 3d inf. | 35 | blue | black | light | 5 7 | New-York | soldier | Jan. 22, 1847, " | Feb. 14, 1847, " | " |
| 1020 | Daniel McDonald | " " | 35 | blue | black | light | 5 7 | Glasgow, Scotland | soldier | Jan. 22, 1847, " | Feb. 14, 1847, " | " |
| 1021 | Charles Wilson | 3d inf. I | 33 | hazel | brown | ruddy | 5 8 1/2 | Wittsburg, Germany | farmer | Feb. 15, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa. | Feb. 17, 1848, Philadelphia, Pa. | " |
| 1022 | John Pepper | 1st inf. F | 21 | blue | dark | dark | 5 7 | Warren Co., Pa. | carpenter | Dec. 4, 1846, Keokuck, Iowa | Feb. 9, 1847, Jefferson Bks. Mo. | Sober man |
| 1023 | Samuel Brown | recruit | 23 | gray | it brown | dark | 5 0 | Bergen Co., N. J. | laborer | Feb. 11, 1847, Newark, N. J. | Feb. 19, 1847, Newark, N. J. | Date of desertion not given |
| 1024 | John Watson | " " | 30 | blue | light | fair | 5 8 1/2 | Ireland | laborer | Feb. 17, 1847, Albany, N. Y. | Feb. 19, 1847, Albany, N. Y. | |
| 1025 | John Brenning | 3d inf. A | 23 | gray | brown | fair | 5 10 1/2 | Jefferson, Indiana | laborer | Dec. 3, 1846, New-Orleans | Jan. 17, 1847, Ft. Aguader, Mex. | |
| 1026 | Luther Shed | " " | 23 | gray | black | dark | 5 9 1/2 | Windham, Ct. | farmer | July 18, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y. | Oct. 29, 1846, Saralvo, Mex. | |
| 1027 | Ranah Church | 3d inf. H | 29 | gray | black | dark | 5 9 1/2 | Cavan, Ireland | farmer | Aug. 21, 1846, Boston, Mass. | Oct. 31, 1846, en route from Ca- | margo to Monterey, Mex. |
| 1028 | Thomas Armstrong | " " | 29 | gray | brown | fair | 5 6 1/2 | " | calico printer | " | " | Temorelos to Monterey, Mex. |
| 1029 | Thomas Amos | " " | 25 | gray | auburn | ruddy | 5 11 1/2 | London, England | laborer | July 15, 1846, Rochester, N. Y. | Dec. 18, 1846, en route from Ca- | margo to Monterey, Mex. |
| 1030 | David W. Bruce | " " | 23 | blue | brown | sallow | 5 9 | Arnall, N. J. | laborer | Aug. 17, 1846, Rochester, N. Y. | Dec. 2, 1846, Camargo, Mex. | Took arms and equipments |
| 1031 | George Fairbanks | " " | 21 | hazel | brown | florid | 5 6 1/2 | Stenboro, N. Y. | laborer | Aug. 18, 1846, Rochester, N. Y. | Dec. 2, 1846, " | Served in the marine corps |
| 1032 | Charles Vose | " " | 19 | blue | brown | fair | 5 7 | Salem, Mass. | farmer | July 28, 1846, New-York | Dec. 2, 1846, " | Took arms and equipments |
| 1033 | John Powers | " " | 21 | brown | dark | fair | | | | | | |